The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY MAY 13, 1909. NO. 19

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed

Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE—

The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG

Capital, $60.000 Surplus $100,000

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. L. Moyer N. U. Funk C. M. Creveling C. A. Kleim
W. L. White C. W. Runyon Dr. J. J. Brown M. Milleisen

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

SUDDEN DEATH OF W. B. ALLEN.

William B. Allen died very suddenly while at work in the erecting department of the steel plant of the American Car and Foundry Co., at Berwick at about 9 o'clock on Monday morning. Death was due to heart disease. He was aged 52 years, 11 months and 3 days.

Mr. Allen was standing alongside a passenger car, and had been talking to a number of his companions when he had a fit of coughing. Suddenly he was stricken with a hemorrhage and fell to the ground, and his fellow workmen ran to his aid. When they arrived at his side he was apparently dead. Dr. Rutter, the company physician, was summoned, and pronounced him dead.

Until a little over a year ago he resided in Bloomsburg. Early in life he entered Democratic politics, and for many years took an active interest in the political life of the county.

In the early eighties he was appointed deputy Register and Recorder under the late Williamson H. Jacoby, which he filled for several years.

In 1901 he was appointed assistant under County Treasurer Jeremiah Snyder and served 2 years. During the same years he served as Democratic County Chairman. He also was Town Treasurer during 1904, and served a year and a half as Poor Director of Bloom Poor District, resigning to be succeeded by Francis R. Drake, a present Poor Director.

A year ago last March he moved to Berwick, where he secured a position with the A. C. & F. Co., and where he has been employed ever since.

Some years ago he was engaged in the mercantile business here, having a general store where Crawford's grocery now is.

Besides his widow he is survived by four children, Fred Allen, who is in Seattle, Wash.; Joseph Allen, at home, and Catharine and Rebecca Allen, who live at home. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Allen, who lives at Berwick, and two sisters, Miss Ella Allen, of Berwick, and a sister who lives in Harrisburg, also survive.

The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon, the remains having been brought here for interment at 4 o'clock.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The auditor of public accounts, H. R. Stees, Esq., reported to the court last week on his audit of the accounts of former Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts Terwilliger, and Register and Recorder Frank W. Miller. He found all of the accounts correct as reported.

The total receipts of the office of the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts were $3689.05 and the total expenses including the official's salary of $2000, clerk hire and expenses were $3352.30. The county received one-half of the difference, according to law, and Mr. Terwilliger the other half.

The gross receipts of the office of Register and Recorder Miller, in account with the county, were $3891.40, and the total expenses, including the salary of Mr. Miller and clerk hire, were $2734. The difference was divided equally between the county and Mr. Miller, as the law provides.

Prof. Clayton, of Boston, says he can accomplish the feat of sailing across the Atlantic in a balloon. If he attemps the voyage he will probably sail across the river Styx before he lands in Europe.

PRISONERS IN PENITENTIARY.

What it Costs the County to Keep Them There.

The County Commissioners have paid to the Eastern Penitentiary the cost of maintenance of Columbia county prisoners there for the year 1908, the sum of $2058.88, which was $900 more than last year.

The list includes the following: Borno Vicci, Amandus Levan, Joe Thorloway, Thomas Goss, Patsey Ulliano, Fred Alroy Conner, John Mittleton, Sr., John Mittleton, Jr., Archy Lundy, James Hummel, Fortunato Calabro, Antonio Calabro, Nicholas Gedro, James LaCross, Tony Crace, John Dreslin, John Lucas, John Stecho, John Godseck, William Shelapeck, Mike Harrison, William Umlub, James Pilperia, Mike Abach, Geo. Snyder, Charles Criss, William McCarthy, Karoly Takacs, Michael Leverara, T. M. Harman.

During the year the following were dsicharged: Joseph Guinn, James Sample, Steve Deiterick, James VanSickle, and since the first of the year John Zongrone, Earl Thomas and Claude Dawson have been released.

It will be seen from the names that many of the convicts are foreigners.

RECENT DEATHS.

MRS. SARAH SEARCH.

Mrs. Sarah Search died in Catawissa last week Monday, at the home of her son-in-law, Charles E. Randall, editor of the *News Item*, where she had made her home for the past eleven years. She was an estimable lady, and a devoted member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

MRS. W. C. RICHART.

Mrs. W. C. Richart died at her home on West Third street on Tuesday morning, aged 76 years, from paralysis with which she had been affected for the past six months. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

Her husband and the following named children survive: Mrs. George Beagle, of Wilkes-Barre; Mrs. Harry J. Mensch, of Rupert, and Charles Richart, living at home. Within the past two weeks occurred the death of a daughter, Mrs. W. J. Brobst.

MRS. F. P. CREASY.

Mrs. Pierce Creasy died at her home, corner of East and Eighth streets, on Tuesday morning at about 2:15 o'clock. Death was due to consumption, with which she had been a sufferer for about one year. She was aged 50 years, 4 months and 28 days.

For many years, Mrs. Creasy lived on a farm on River Hill, Catawissa. She was active in church work, having been a hard working member of the Catawissa Lutheran church, and also much interested in Grange work. In this manner she became widely acquainted and made a host of friends.

She is survived by her husband, her mother, Mrs. Reeder, widow of the late Joseph Reeder, of Franklin township and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Miner S. Munson of town; Jeremiah Reeder, principal of the Garfield School at Shamokin, and Marr Reeder, a farmer in Franklin township.

The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon, meeting at the house at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Catawissa Lutheran church, where a further service will be held, the Rev. W. J. Nelson, of Wilkes-Barre, officiating Interment will be made at that place.

—COMPTROLLER'S CALL.—

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business April 28, 1908.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
U. S. Bonds - -	$100,000.00	Capital Stock, -	$100,000.00
Loans and Investments - -	570,965.82	Surplus and Profits	56,492.22
Furniture and Fixtures - -	8,000.00	Circulation - -	99,000.00
Cash and Reserve	107,571.17	Deposits - -	531,044.77
	$786,536.99		$786,536.99

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier. A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

CIVIL COURT.

The first case taken up in court on Monday was that of Mrs. Carr vs. the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.

After a jury was drawn, but before it was sworn counsel agreed to a verdict for the defendant.

The first of the cases growing out of the washing away of the Mifflinville bridge in November, 1907, when six men met their death, was next called for trial, and it also resulted in a settlement. The case was that of Mrs. Anna H. Musselman vs. the York Bridge Co. The contractor. Adam W. Musselman, her husband, was one of the men who perished in the accident, and suit was brought for $10,000 damages. A settlement was reached whereby the defend- and pays $3000 and the costs of the prosecution.

The other case, that of Mrs. Alice Fahs, which is a like action, was continued on motion of Fred. Ikeler, Esq. of counsel for the defense, because it was represented to the court that the case could not be reached this week.

The Houck case was next taken up. This is the case in which William H. Houck, of Beaver township, sues to recover $6,000 for timberland burned over, because of the alleged neglect of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in failing to provide one of its locomotives with proper spark protector.

This case was tried at the last term of court, and the jury after being out 56 hours, could not agree.

This case is still on trial as we go to press.

On Tuesday the case of John Brofee against Cleveland township was tried. It was for damages for the loss of a mule by reason of bad condition of the roads. The verdict was for the defendant.

REV. A. HOUTZ WILL RETIRE.

After serving forty years in the ministry, all of which time he served as pastor of the Reformed church at Orangeville, Rev. A. Houtz has tendered his resignation as pastor of the church which will take effect in August, at which time his fortieth year as pastor of the church will expire.

Mr. Houtz has had under his charge the congregations of the Orangeville church, Hidlay's, St. James and Zion. He has been a faithful pastor and is well beloved by all his people and held in the highest esteem by all who know him. His retirement from active work will be generally regretted.

BAND CONCERT.

The minstrel show and concert given by the Citizens Band last Friday night, and repeated on Monday night, was a complete success. The stage was beautifully set, the singing was good, and the music was exceptionally fine. The entire performance was far ahead of any professional minstrel show that has appeared here in many years. The house was packed to overflowing, and Charles P. Elwell, musical director, feels now as though the townspeople appreciate the splendid musical organization that they have in the Citizens Band.

The entire receipts were something over $400.

Mrs. H. C. Jones is visiting friends in Benton township for two weeks.

There will be a race meet at the fair grounds on May 31st.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

Christ. Shuman and wife to F. L. Shuman for land in Beaver.

F. L. Shuman to Harry Hummel for land in Beaver.

Julia Schlanger et al to Benj. Mittleman for land in West Berwick.

Mary E. Wolf estate to Wm. P. Zehner for land in Bloomsburg.

James W. Karchner et ux to Geo. W. Rhoads for land in Mifflin.

M. A. Tubbs and wife to Earl Dresher for land in Benton.

John Ervin et al to Moses Strauser for land in Locust township.

Wash Parr Estate to John W. Raup for land in Franklin township.

C. P. Pfahler et al to Catawissa National Bank for land in Catawissa.

John Mourey et ux to F. G. Kostenbauder for land in Aristes.

J. N. Webb et ux to Anna E. Minier for land in Bloomsburg.

Annie E. Minier to J. N. Webb for land in Bloomsburg.

John Lavelle et ux to Margaret Lavelle for land in Centralia.

Abram Ranck to Lloyd Davis for land in Beaver.

Hannah E. Tewksbury et al to C. P. Pfahler et al for land in Catawissa.

Perry Buckalew estate to A. W. Buckalew for land in Fishing creek.

Eliza Arnwine estate to S. A. Irvin for land in Greenwood.

J. A. Irvin to Lattimer Heacock for land in Greenwood.

D. Clyde Hess et ux to E. C. Hartman for land in Benton.

H. W. George and wife to Fred Blass for land in Aristes.

Edw. Hughes estate to Wellington Stout for land in West Berwick.

Emma E. Ferguson to Martha V. McBride for land in Bloomsburg.

W. C. Stahl to Frank C. Harris for land in Center.

Susannah L. Buckingham et al to Susannah Breish for land in Berwick.

HIGH SCHOOL BACCALAUREATE.

The annual baccalaureate sermon to the class of 1909 from the Bloomsburg High School will this year be delivered by the Rev. J. W. Diggles, in St. Paul's Episcopal church on the evening of the 6th of June, and owing to the large number of members composing this year's class the service will be one of exceptional interest. The sermon is delivered in a different church each year, last year having been held in the Presbyterian church and the previous year in the Methodist church.

COMMISSIONERS' SALARY.

Governor Stuart signed the bill regulating the salaries of county commissioners. It is as follows: In counties of more than 50,000 population, $1,200 per year; more than 25,000, and less than 50,000, $1,000; in counties of less than 25,000, $800; together with such expenses as are allowed by law to the commissioners.

This puts Columbia county into the $1000 class.

Limit on Bass Fishing.

The new fish law provides that no bass can be taken from the water that is under eight inches in length and not more than twelve bass may be taken daily. The old law permitted the catching of these fish seven inches in length.

Townsend's

SUITS, HATS,

SHIRTS, HOSE,

NECKWEAR.

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The Fair Unknown

"Good-by, old fellow. You'd better brace up and come along."

Eugene Merle stood at the head of the wide stairs and looked after the speaker without replying. His face was dark, moody, weary; he shrugged his shoulders and turned away with a gesture more eloquent than words.

"It's all very well for you to say that, my fortune friend," he thought, as he made his way back to his studio.

Merle was an artist who lived and worked on the fourth floor of a large apartment house devoted to professionals.

"It's easy to say brace up," he muttered as he entered the studio, the door of which had been left ajar during his brief absence.

"I can't stand it," he said aloud. "I am in debt, penniless—I have pawned everything on which I could raise a cent."

He sprang to his feet and paced the floor in nervous excitement.

He went to a little cabinet and took out a small bottle of dark liquid, eyeing it with a gleam in his eyes that suggested incipient madness.

"A few drops of this and all would be over," he muttered. "All the struggle and disappointment and poverty—it's the only way to get the best of fate. Shall I do it?"

Something stayed his hand. What was it—a spirit from the other world?

A slender form in gray draperies with a misty veil, enshrouding her face, stood beside him, and a white hand took the glass from his lips. Merle stood transfixed.

"Who are you?" he asked in low tones.

"Your guardian angel," said a sweet, tremulous voice. "You must not do this thing you contemplate."

"My God!" he said, in low tones. "I was going to kill myself! But how came you here?"

Even then it seemed as if that gray-clad figure must be supernatural.

"You have saved me," he said, emotionally, "I—I am weak, ill, but that moment of madness is passed. You believe me?"

He took the bottle from the cabinet and emptying the contents into the glass, threw away the entire quantity.

"Tell me now to whom I owe this debt of gratitude," he said, but the gray-robed figure shook her head.

"Remember only my words; keep courage," she answered, and moved away.

Slowly she moved toward the door, and Merle was too bewildered to do aught but stand there and look after her until she disappeared.

At that instant he caught sight of a small, lace-edged handkerchief lying upon the floor near the chair, and leaning forward he picked it up. In its folds was a bill of small denomination. A hot flash swept over the artist's face. She had left the money for him?

He rushed out into the hall, but she was gone; he came back, picked up his hat and hurried to the street, but there was no sign of the lady in gray.

"I might indeed think it was an apparition but for this," he thought closing his fingers on the bill. "This is substantial enough. 'Keep up courage,' she said; well, I'll try. I was a mad fool to think of ending my life, but God knows everything was against me!"

He went into the cafe, ate his dinner, and went out to consult a physician. Then he went to his studio a changed man.

Two days later a letter reached him from a wealthy, retired gentleman living in the suburbs, and he desired an interview with the artist.

Eugene Merle felt that in some way the Fair Unknown had something to do with the message, and he quickly observed the summons.

When he saw Mr. de Monde he found that the old gentleman was a lover of art and a liberal patron.

"I want a portrait of my daughter," he said. "You have been recommended to me. The sittings will have to take place here. Will that suit you?"

Merle replied that it would.

Mr. de Monde sent for his daughter, and, as she entered the room, Eugene Merle was conscious of a strange emotion, a mingling of hope and disappointment that made him at once elated and downcast.

The young lady was slender and graceful, with large, dark eyes and luxuriant black hair.

"My daughter Alberta," said the old man, and the artist bent over the white hand in silence.

Merle began his work the following day. All the while that he was transferring Alberta de Monde's high-bred, brunette beauty to canvass, his heart and mind were full of conflicting emotions.

"How stupid I am!" he thought one day. "It is not likely that she has aught to do with the Fair Unknown. My fancy traces a resemblance—that is all. Alberta de Monde is as dark as the other one was fair, and yet—her eyes, her voice—but there, what nonsense! Dark eyes and silvery voices are not uncommon, after all."

The portrait was a complete success. Merle knew that much depended upon it, and he worked as he never had worked before.

It was finished, liberally paid for and he had no excuse to visit the de Monde mansion any longer.

After that, other patrons of art came to his studio, and the artist found that his tide of fortune had turned.

Over a year after they had sailed for foreign shores, the de Mondes returned, and by that time Eugene Merle was on the top wave of success.

He was attending a fashionable reception one evening when he saw a familiar, graceful form in rosy gauze gliding toward him, and the dark, handsome face of Alberta de Monde came through the throng.

She was surprised to see him, but she greeted him pleasantly, although there was a constraint in her manner.

"I have heard of your success, Mr. Merle," said she. "Papa and I are greatly pleased."

"I see him coming this way, now," said Eugene, and at that instant Mr. de Monde approached with a beautiful girl beside him.

Her slender, graceful form was robed in white, and strands of pearls banded her throat and arms. Her yellow hair was secured in a loose coil by a jeweled filet, and her eyes shone like stars.

"Mr. Merle, my daughter Fay," said Mr. de Monde, and the artist knew that the moment he had longed for had come.

He was standing face to face with the Fair Unknown.

"I know you, Miss Fay," he said. "Why did you wish to deceive me?"

"I thought it were better you should not know; it would have been embarrassing for both of us," she answered. "In the first place, I had no right in your studio. I had gone to see a girl who painted on satin for me; your door was open, and the picture on the easel attracted my attention. I saw that the room was empty, and I stepped in with the notion that the room might be Flora's. Then you returned, and I hid behind a curtain, hoping you would go out again, and scarcely knowing what to do. I induced papa to send for you, but I did not want you to see me. I knew we were going abroad soon, and I did not think you would ever suspect my complicity in the matter."

One summer night—just such a night as it was when Eugene Merle saw that lovely vision on the moonlit balcony—the artist walked through the fragrant, shadowy garden with a white hand resting upon his arm and a sweet, fair face uplifted to his, while he uttered fond words of love and listened to her soft responses.

All his hopes were fulfilled, his dreams realized; he had won from Fortune every gift she could bestow.

—ELLA RANDALL PEARCE.

Why Horses Shy and Donkeys Don't.

A curious question in evolution was once put to a scientist prominent in the service of the Government. "Why is it," some one asked, "that horses shy and donkeys do not?"

The answer was to the following effect:

The ancestors of the horse were accustomed to roam over the plains, where every tuft of grass or bush might conceal an enemy waiting in ambush. In these circumstances they must have time and again saved their lives by quickly starting back or else suddenly jumping to one side when without warning some strange object appeared to them. The habit must have indeed been a strong one, seeing that so many years of domestication have not eradicated it.

On the other hand, the donkey is descended from animals that lived among the hills, with the usual precipices and dangerous declivities; and from these conditions, it would appear, there resulted its slowness and surefootedness. The donkey's ancestors were not, then, so liable to sudden attacks from wild beasts and snakes. Moreover, sudden and wild starts would have been positively dangerous to the donkeys's forebears. Consequently, they learned to avoid the characteristic trick of the horse. The habit of eating thistles, peculiar to the donkey, seems also to have been inherited from its ancestors. In the dry, barren localities they inhabited there was often very little food; therefore they learned to eat the hard, dry, and even prickly plants and undergrowth when nothing else presented itself.

Sea Mystery Solved.

Another mystery of the sea has been settled, apparently. The British steamer Loch Vennacher left the Clyde for Adelaide on June 14, 1905, and was never seen after September 14. A bottle containing a slip of paper, purporting to have been written by one J. B. Gillingham, of Glasgow, and dated 3 a. m., October 29, has been found off the Australian coast. It states that the ship had struck on the Althorpes, near Kangaroo Island, and was not expected to float more than half an hour. Boats were being launched, but it was not thought that they would live, as the sea was very rough.

Promising New Fruit.

A promisng new fruit from Uruguay grows on a laurel-like plant having leaves that are green and shining on the upper surface. The fruit, described as having the size of an apricot has the shape of the apple, is yellow and scarlet when mature, and it has a perfume of a delicacy equaled in no other fruit. The seed is like a large hazel nut. The edible fleshy part is small, but is expected to increase with cultivation, and its taste is extremely agreeable. This edible pulp is credited with remarkable digestive properties.

Got There.

Trotter—When young Biffkins left college a few years ago, he declared he was going to forge his way to the front. Did he make good?

Homer—As a forger, yes. He's now occupying a front-row cell in the penitentiary.

BIG EAGLE FOUGHT BAND OF FARMERS

America's Great Bird Had Been Caught Trying to Carry Off a 35-Pound Boy

BOLDLY SWOOPS DOWN ON CHILD

Battle Royal Ensued Between Farmers' Armed with Pitchforks and the Magnificent Eagle—Men Won but the Bird Carried Off Honors of War.

St. Charles, Ill.—In a battle royal between a collection of farmers armed with pitchforks, sticks and stones on one side, and a lone eagle, but of magnificent size, on the other, the men finally won, although the fighting honors rightfully belonged to the bird, which had been interfered with in its atttempts to carry off the three-year-old son of Peter Johnson.

Fully a score of persons participated in the conflict with the eagle, and pitchforks, clubs and stones were brought into service before the bird, exhausted from its efforts, gave up the fight. Johnson was terribly scratched in the encounter, although his son was unhurt.

The Johnson boy, was playing on his father's farm near St. Charles when the eagle was first observed.

The great bird circled about the vicinity at a great height for several minutes. Suddenly, with the speed of a lighting flash, it darted down, and its steel like talons had caught the child's dress.

The child's surprise for a second struck him dumb, and the eagle, using every ounce of its strength, bore the boy upward. Surprise gave way to alarm. The child screamed for aid and struggled vigorously to free himself from the eagle's clutches.

The boy is a stockily built lad, weighing about 35 pounds, and the bird was unable to make great progress.

The father heard the screams of his child and hurried from his home. He saw the boy in the bird's clutches and ran toward the scene of the struggle.

With all his strength he threw himself on the eagle and bore it to the ground. The child was saved and ran shrieking for assistance for his father. The man and the bird were locked in a death grip, the eagle using its claws, while Johnson struck out with his free hand as he held the bird with the other.

Neighbors were soon on the scene. From the start they were determined if possible, to capture the eagle alive. Sticks and stones fell on its body, while both wings were immediately crippled.

The breaking of the wings made escape of the eagle impossible, but for two hours it fluttered along the ground, fiercely repelling every attack until, completely exhausted, it was pinioned to the earth by two pitchforks.

The eagle when measured proved to be twelve feet from tip to tip of its wings and a perfect specimen of its kind. It is believed it will speedily recover from the injuries received in its struggle with the men, and Johnson plans to present it to some zoological garden.

Although Johnson is suffering intense pain as a result of the scratches received in the fight, none of his hurts is regarded as dangerous, the worst wound being an immense gash torn in his left shoulder. He was greatly weakened from loss of blood.

The boy is none the worse for his experience and takes the greatest delight in watching the imprisoned bird.

A STRANGE NEW PERIL.

Travelers Tell of Cactus That Jumped at Them.

Torreon, Mexico.—Travelers returning here from the mountains have discovered a new species of cactus which they have named "catcuss" because they say it springs upon travelers like a cat and makes them "cuss." The paper says that the "Catcuss" grows upon a stalk and is shaped like a small ball and covered with spines. Travelers claim that it is attracted by the warmth of a human or animal body and that it springs from its stem onto the passerby, the spines piercing the flesh and holding on like a cactus spine.

BROTHERS KILLED SAME WAY.

Interval Exactly Four Years—Both Run Over by Trains.

Redding, Cal.—At the same spot and in the same way in which, four years ago to a day his brother was killed, Daniel McKenzie, a farmer living near Lamoine, was killed by a train.

McKenzie lay down and went to sleep on the track half a mile north of Lamoine. Train No. 228 struck him and cut his body in twain. The engineer saw McKenzie as the train came around the curve, but not in time to come to a stop.

Has an Albino Pheasant.

Albany, Ore.—On the farm of Peter Byrne, three miles east of Halsey, is a pure white China pheasant. It was captured last fall and so far as can be learned is the only albino China pheasant in existence. It has all of the characteristics of an ordinary China pheasant except that its feathers are pure white.

HOW OLIVE OIL IS MADE.

Fruit is Crushed to a Paste From Which the Oil is Pressed.

The finest olive oil in the world is grown in Tuscany—the garden of Italy.

The trees blossom in Tuscany in the month of May. The fruit begins to ripen in November and is generally in full maturity by January.

It is a risky crop, maturing as it does during winter weather. A cold snap with frost may cause great damage to the fruit.

Sometimes the fruit remains on the trees till May, yielding a pale, very thin oil, appreciated in some quarters, but which speedily develops rancidity.

The process of extracting the oil is simple in the extreme; the fruit is first crushed in a mill to a uniform paste, then the paste is transferred to circular bags or receptacles made of vegetable fibre. A pile of these are placed in a press and the exuding oil flows into a tank below.

Essential conditions are that the mill should not revolve too fast, or it will overheat the olive paste and give a bad flavor to the oil; that the bed of the mill should not be of metal for the same reason.

Also the degree of pressure, when the object is to get the finest quality of oil—"oil from the pulp" as the term runs—must not be excessive. The finest olive oil is essentially a cold drawn oil. Heat is prejudicial to quality.

However, when all possible care has been taken in the process the fact remains that olive oil can be made only from freshly gathered, perfectly sound, ripe olives of the proper kind. The big fat olives of hot, subtropical climates can never yield a delicately flavored oil.

The newly made oil must be allowed to settle. It is then clarified simply by passing it through purified cotton wool in a suitable filter. Really fine olive oil calls for no other treatment whatever, chemical or otherwise, to render it fit for the table. On this point it is as well to be clear, as reference has been made before now to processes of refining olive oil so as to obtain a specially fine quality—one might as well try to "paint the lily or adorn the rose!"

After being brought to America, the clarified oil is preserved in warehouses in large slate lined tanks, holding up to 20,000 gallons each, wherein the oil is maintained at an equable temperature. For bottling and can filling purposes it is transferred by pipes from these large tanks to other smaller tanks in the packing rooms.

Politeness League in France.

A number of people in Paris have decided to form a league to encourage politeness in France. It will be known as the "League of Respect to Women." One of its founders in explaining his object said:

"For many years past we Frenchmen have been losing our old reputation for politeness. In fact, we are no longer as polite to women as are the English, or the Italian, or the Austrians. This is evidenced daily in a hundred little ways.

"For instance, a Frenchman will seldom if ever, think of giving up his seat in a tramcar or omnibus to a woman who may be standing on the platform outside. Men smoke in non-smoking compartments without as much as asking permission of any woman who may be present.

"Saluting women is much less respectful than formerly. We do not want to go back to the old and somewhat ridiculous form of ceremonious politeness which Frenchmen formerly showed toward women. But we do wish to keep alive, or rather to revive, something of the traditional French courtesy toward women, which, unfortunately, is fast dying out. Hence the formation of our league.

"We propose, if the omnibus and railroad companies will allow us, to stick up in the railway carriages, tramcars, omnibus stations and other public places a small placard, 'Be polite to women.' "—Modern Society.

Humming Bird is Fearless.

So unafraid are humming birds of man that they will readily enter open windows of houses, if they see flowers within. I have even read of their visiting the artificial flowers on a lady's hat when she was walking out, and other writers speak of their taking sugar from between a person's lips.

a room they become confused and, being so frail, are apt to injure themselves by striking against objects. More than once I or members of my family have caught the frightened little waifs for their good, and released them in the open air.

It is no use trying to keep them in captivity, unless possibly, it were in a green house where there were plenty of flowers, for no artificial food has ever been found which will nourish them. Yet even there they would probably kill themselves by flying against the glass.—Outing.

Inn 200 Years in One Family.

It was stated at the Wareham Petty Sessions, on the occasion of the transfer of the license of the King's Arms from the late Miss Sarah Hoare to her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, that the inn had been kept by members of the same family for 200 years.

A web two and a quarter miles long, has been drawn from the body of a single spider.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A puny child is always an anxiety to the parents. There seems generally no reason why the little one should be weak when it is so well fed. But the fact is that it does not matter how much food the child takes if the stomach cannot extract the nourishment from it. No benefit can be derived just from eating. That is the condition of many a sickly child. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are not doing their work, and the body is really starving. It is little use to give fish foods, like cod liver oil or emulsions, in such a case, because these also have to be digested. Strength is what the stomach needs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves and increases the action of the blood-making glands. It is superior to every other preparation for children's use, on account of its body-building qualities, and also because it is pleasant to the taste and contains no alcohol. The virtues of native medicinal roots are extracted and their value enhanced by the use of triple-refined glycerine, which of itself, is a most valuable nutritive and promoter of digestion. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

ALL THE GOOD QUALITIES of Ely's Cream Balm, solid, are found in Liquid Cream Balm, which is intended for use in atomizers. That it is a wonderful remedy for Nasal Catarrh is proved by an ever-increasing mass of testimony. It does not dry out nor rasp the tender air passages. It allays the inflammation and goes straight to the root of the disease. Obstinate old cases have yielded in a few weeks. All druggists, 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

The truth, in a nutshell, is a good bit of a chestnut.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Of Interest to Women

+++

Learning the Exquisite Art of Pouring Tea the Newest Society Fad—To Become Proficient, it is Necessary to Do a Deal of Practicing Before a Mirror

The newest society fad, only that it is not a fad at all, is a style of serving tea. Presumably the learner is a miss of no uncertain age, for the pinched skin and boney fingers of the old maid or the chubby hands of the madam could not be trained down or up to artistic shape or formation. In fact, the hands play a very important part in serving tea. A great deal of practice is required in private before a mirror that never tells tales out of school. The little finger of the pouring hand must never touch the handle of the urn, but remain detached and be made to keep up a constant quivering—not as if the teacup girl were at all nervous, but as an innocent and unconscious exhibition of finger gymnastics. While this finger play is going on, the other hand, with fingers extended, hovers above and about the cup not wholly unlike the wings of the turtle dove when trying to make up its mind whether or not it will light upon the near-by cherry tree and nestle among the extended branches all laden with blossoms. But the tea has not left the urn. The eyes of the teapot girl have a range of observation to cover, and yet never covering, only seemingly so to give time to the observers to observe the several eye-poses. In concert with the roaming of the eyes the head has its part to play, which it does by apparently conforming to the movements of the eyes, and meanwhile the teacup girl must have a facial expression that indicates so much joy that it is but natural that she should part her lips just enough to show her pearl-like teeth as through a bank of American Beauties all tangled up in half-laughing smiles. Now the tea and the teapot are ready for service. But we give up the job. We are not proficient enough in word-painting and let an expert, an eye-witness and a woman, tell the rest of the story, which runs the ways in her own graphic style of telling the truth:

"The teacup girl has the most charming hands. The fingers have very pink nails cut in the new fashion. They are short, but the flesh is pushed back to make a very pronounced moon.

"This moon requires daily attention, for it speedily wanes unless cultivated. It should be a half moon and its color must be a silver, never a dull blue. This, I am told, is all a matter of care and of annointing the finger tips at night.

"The teacup girl has hands covered with a velvety skin, which must be clear as cream. The brown hand is not fashionable now. The hand must be of that fascinating white which holds the eye, it is a plump, voluptuous hand, the fashionable hand, with wide deep nails trimmed close at the finger tips.

"Nearly all great beauties take finger exercises. Lantry for years practiced daily the art of separating her fingers two by two until she could move them in any group of two, a difficult task. The Russian ladies curl the middle finger. French women have a trick of closing the third finger while the others curl around it. These are little mannerisms of the hands, but they are telling when one is noting the beauty of the hand.

"One Southern girl in New York has learned somewhere the Madrid art of making rose tea. Never have I seen this made except in Madrid.

"She wears always at her left side, just over her heart, a big pink rose. It is in full bloom with spreading petals just waiting to be pulled.

"At the critical time in the tea making, which is after the rock candy has been laid in the cup and the tea has been poured, she touches the rose with her finger tips and pulls off a single petal, which she lays upon the top of the steaming cup. The action is very taking and the delighted man in waiting takes his cup and stands and sips it. He is too enthralled to stir more than half a step away.

"The tea table must be lower than the one who is pouring tea. Most hostesses sit very high and one woman has an ice cream soda stool such as is used in drug stores, because it gives her height and a chance to be naturally graceful. She looks almost as though she were standing; yet she is not getting tired. The stool is hung with cardinal velvet.

"The hat, if a hat is worn, must be tipped toward the light. A very bright glare thrown upon the countenance will make the tea pourer look haggard even though she be a belle. A big dark hat tipped lightward takes years off the complexion.

Have your hands charming. Make them so lovely that people will want to squeeze them. Let each finger be a poem. This can be done only by constant care in front of a mirror.

Tea pourers should remember that the figure is plainly on view when one pours tea and that one should be slim in the waist, slender in the hips, and broad in the shoulders—truly directoire—if one is going to make a good appearance.

Rosy Cheeks.

A good brisk walk in the early morning is the best way to bring color to a girl's cheeks. Rosy cheeks are most attractive when the color comes and goes.

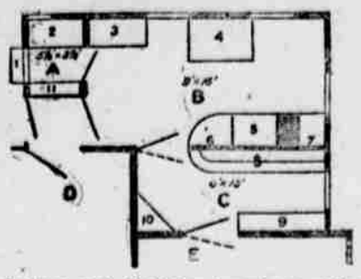
Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

A MODEL KITCHEN.

Simple Design That Will Delight the Fastidious.

Here is a plan of a model kitchen (scale: 1-8 in. is 1 ft.): A, cold pantry; B, kitchen; C, butler's pantry; D, back hall; E, dining room. 1. Window box to be used to keep food material in cold weather. 2. Refrigerator with outside door for icing. 3. Kitchen cabinet. 4. Range. 5. Sink with



shelves and draining board on either side. 6. Door for passage of soiled dishes from pantry into kitchen. 7. Door for clean dishes to be passed back. 8. Shelves in pantry. 9 and 10. Shelves with glass doors. 11. Shelves in cold pantry.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Silver polishing is made less laborious if badly tarnished articles are boiled in soda water before whiting is used.

Cracks in the woodwork around sinks may be filled with melted paraffin or bits of wax candle that are too small to use as lights.

Carpets can be cleaned and colors restored by going over them occasionally with a broom dipped in warm water to which turpentine is added.

Who Says That Fashions Change?

The Men—You are the only woman I have ever loved.
The Girls—Oh, this is so sudden!

To Prevent Inhalation of Dust.

If, when you are ready to do your weekly sweeping, you will place a small bit of cold cream in each nostril, you will prevent the entrance of dust to the lungs. It is especially bad for the nasal passages and is a frequent cause of catarrh. You will find that the dust will stick to the cold cream and can be easily removed with a handkerchief or a bit of tissue paper. This preventative is also to be recommended when riding in a dusty railroad train, or when going out into the frosty air of zero weather. It will often prevent a hard cold, and will be especially beneficial to all people who suffer from catarrhal or throat affections.

Feminine Nerves.

There are nervous women; there are hypernervous women. But women so nervous that the continual rustle of a silk skirt makes them nervous—no, there are no women so nervous as that.

To Develop the Bust.

Bathe the bust with warm water and then massage gently with the following cream:

Lanoline, 2 ounces; cocoa butter, 2 ounces; oil of sweet almonds, 1 ounce.

VEAL AT ITS BEST.

Four Good Ways of Cooking Delicate Meat.

Veal Terrapin.—Cut into wide dice sufficient lean cooked veal to measure a heaping pint. Melt in a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one large tablespoonful of chopped onion, and cook slowly for ten minutes without browning. Add one tablespoonful and a half of flour, cook two minutes, then stir in gradually one cupful and a half of hot milk. When smoothly thickened add the meat, salt and pepper to season and simmer for 15 minutes. Add the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs cut fine, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one tablespoonful of mushroom catsup and two tablespoonfuls of sherry, and serve garnished with olives.

Veal a La Turque.—Put some cold cooked veal through the food chopper, measure and add an equal quantity of fine stale bread crums. Season highly with salt, celery salt, paprika and onion juice, and to each cupful add one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley and one tablespoonful of melted butter. Moisten with beaten egg, mold into small balls or eggs and roll in warm boiled rice. Place in the bottom of a saucepan, half cover with hot stock, cover closely and simmer gently for 45 minutes.

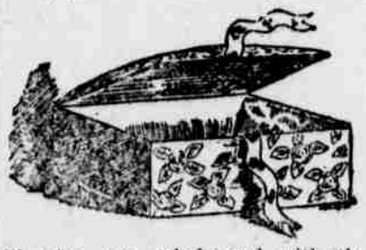
Breslau of Veal.—From a stale loaf of bread grate sufficient to give three cupfuls of fine crumbs. Chop fine cold veal to measure one pint. Make a thin sauce with one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, and half a pint of veal stock of rich milk. Add to this the crumbs, cook and stir for two minutes, then set aside until cold. To the meat add one teaspoonful of salt, one-half of a teaspoonful of pepper and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Mix with the cold sauce and add three well-beaten eggs. Fill small buttered molds with the mixture, stand in a pan of warm water, and bake in a moderate oven until firm in the center when lightly pressed. Serve at once with a rich tomato sauce.

Veal Klopps.—With one pint of finely chopped cold veal mix one tea spoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper, ten drops of onion juice and the unbeaten whites of four eggs. Wet the hands and mold into tiny balls. Have ready a shallow saucepan partly filled with slightly salted boiling water. Drop in the klopps and poach for five minutes, then skim out, arrange on rounds of thin buttered toast, and pour around them this sauce: Melt in a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter, add a half-teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne and one-half a cupful each of thin cream and veal stock. Stir until smoothly thickened, simmer for five minutes. When ready to take from the fire add one egg yolk with a spoonful of cream.

FOR LACES OR HANDKERCHIEFS

Cigar Box Appropriately Decorated is Useful Receptacle.

A cigar box decorated in the way shown in our sketch makes a very handsome receptacle for laces or handkerchiefs, or even jewelry. The lid of the box is slightly padded with cotton wool and then covered with a pretty piece of silk brocade, the sides,



likewise, are upholstered with the same materials. The inside of the box is padded with cotton wool, and then lined with white satin. There are two pieces of ribbon by which the box may be fastened with a smart little bow. Care should be taken to cover the box as smoothly as possible with the silk, which can be fastened on just inside and underneath with glue.

Pointed Finger Nails Frowned On.

Fashions change even in finger nails, and the pointed nails of a few years ago are looked upon as almost barbaric at present. It also seems that women are becoming sensible in another digital detail. High polishing is no longer the rule, as of course, it never was practiced by women of fine taste. The pointed nail and the high polish have passed out, and the chances are historians in future days will look back and rank them with crinoline as evidence of a crude and undiscriminating age.

Apple Custard.

Take four apples, pare, quarter, and cook as for sauce, leaving little ice. A few minutes before removing from the fire stir into the apples the following mixture: One quarter nutmeg, grated; one large tablespoonful butter; the yolk of one egg, and sugar to taste. After the custard has been removed from the fire spread over it the white of the egg, which has been beaten stiff, with a tablespoonful of sugar.

A Pointer.

When the rubber plant droops, leaves turn yellow and drop off, try putting a teaspoonful of ground mustard in a cupful of boiling water, cool a little, and pour on the soil in the pot; sometimes a long, black, hard shelled worm springs to the surface, and if you kill the worm the plant will usually recover.

Fortune Telling

Does not take into consideration the one essential to woman's happiness—womanly health.

The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all good fortune. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross.

Womanly health when lost or impaired may generally be regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This Prescription has, for over 40 years, been curing delicate, weak, pain-wracked women, by the hundreds of thousands and this too in the privacy of their homes without their having to submit to indelicate questionings and offensively repugnant examinations.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence held as sacredly confidential. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

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INVENTORS POORLY PAID.

British Admiralty Niggardly in Its Rewards to Clever Workmen.

The Lords of the British Admiralty issued a circular to the officials of the various naval dockyards some time ago in which a system of payment for suggestions made by the workmen employed in all departments was introduced. This, it was hoped, would encourage the men, but the scheme is now practically defunct owing to the extraordinary parsimony of the Admiralty officials.

The workmen manifested keenness in applying their minds to mechanical appliances for saving labor and cost, but after waiting for months received a few paltry dollars as their rewards. Some of the inventions are valuable and will save the country large sums of money, but in no case has any man received more than $25 for his ingenuity. The men complain that they have spent their spare time in patient study to receive in return grants which are ridiculous.

As an instance of the Admiralty's niggardliness one man submitted an invention which enables a diver in difficulties under water to attach another air pipe and cut the pipe which is entangled in wreckage. Until this ingenious device was submitted such a thing was thought impossible. The Admiralty officials adopted the idea and awarded the clever inventor the sum of $15.

What Happened to Amos.

Mr. Amos Cummings used to tell this story about Horace Greeley. "He always called me 'Asa'—never could remember 'Amos.' One day I went out to see Greeley at Chappaqua about some newspaper business. The old gentleman saw me coming as he stood looking out of the window and opened the door himself. 'Come in here, Asa,' he said, as he led me into a parlor. I followed him into the room, and as I was only going to remain a moment, I laid my hat, gloves and cane upon a center table.

"Greeley and I had just immersed ourselves in a talk when Mrs. Greeley swept into the room. The moment she entered the door her eyes fell indignantly upon my hat, gloves and stick on the table. Without a word she swooped on the outfit like a fish-hawk, and threw them out of the window. Then she left the room without pausing for speech, as one who had taught somebody that the hall was the place for hats and canes and similar things.

"I was inclined to get a trifle warm; but Greeley stretched out his hand in a deprecatory way, and, cheered me with the remark: 'Never mind her, Asa; she thought they were mine.'"

Great Ingratitude.

The late Mrs. Calara Dewey How, of Philadelphia, whose philanthropic work among immigrants made her well known, had a trenchant wit, and one afternoon, says the Washington Star, discussing the woman suffrage movement with a clergyman, she said:

"You men are all alike. You all resemble the orphan that Mrs. Stanton and her friends brought up. They sent him through school and made a minister of him.

"This young minister, the work of their hands, reached his first sermon in their church. That was a proud Sunday morning for the good ladies. They thought they had at last firmly planted among the male sex a strong and splendid supporter. So in their best bonnets they filled the church.

"Imagine their emotions when the youth arose in the pulpit, looked calmly and even sternly over the congregation, and announced that his text would be from St. Paul:

"Let the women keep silence in the church."

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SOLD SUITOR FOR $325

Rossman Wed His Purchaser, but She Killed Herself, and He is Back with First Love.

St. Louis, Mo.—Peter Rossman's path back to his first love was a devious one but he and his bride, who four months ago formally "sold" her interest in him to her rival, seem as happy now as if heartaches and a tragic death had not marked the course of their love.

Mrs. Rossman was Miss Susanna Tengier until three days ago. Last fall she was betrothed to Rossman. Then Mrs. Adam Woechselberger, a widow, came between them. Mrs. Woechselberger was young and attractive, and she had money, Rossman thought. He had borrowed nearly all Miss Tengier's savings, $325.

When his love grew cool Miss Tengier had him arrested, and "sold" him when she struck a bargain with the widow, by which she agreed to give up Rossman if the widow would refund her $325.

Rossman and Mrs. Woechselberger were then married. A week later he learned her "wealth" consisted of a Confederate bill for $10,000. Three weeks after the marriage the bride committed suicide, leaving a note in which she reproached her husband for never having loved her.

Rossman and his new bride are living in a house which formerly was the widow's.

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U. S. District Court Judges, $6,000.
General Customs Appraisers, $9,000.

England:
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Master of Rolls, $30,000.
Justices of King's Bench, $25,000.
Probate and Admiralty Judges, $25,000.
City Courts of London, $12,500.

Ireland:
Lord Chancellor, $40,000.
Judge of Court of Appeals, $30,000.

New York:
Supreme Court Justices, New York City, $17,500.
General Sessions, $15,000.
Special Sessions, $9,000.
City Magistrates, $7,000.

Working Too Hard.

The owner of the farm had been enjoying himself at the county fair while his hard working wife stayed at home to see that the farm suffered no loss in his absence, says The New York Herald.

"Well, Sarah," said the owner upon his return. "I'm about all tired out. Is the cows in the barn?"

"Yes, log nisnce," replied his wife, barely looking up from the task then in hand.

"Is the hosses unharnessed an' fed?"

Yes."

"Chickens locked up?"

"Yes."

"Wood chopped for mornin'?"

"Yes."

Wagon-heel mended an' ready t' start in th' mornin'?"

"Yes."

"Well, then," concluded the exhausted owner, with a sign of relief, "let me have my supper, I'm going t' turn in. Farmin's beginnin' t' tell on me."

Why They Were Late at School.

Two little youngsters shambled penitently into the class room long after the school had opened for the morning session.

"Boys, come to my desk immediately," said the teacher.

The meek little lads walked to the teacher's desk and stood looking helplessly at their feet.

"Tommy why are you late this morning?" asked the teacher.

"I overslept myself, ma'am," began Tommy. "You see, teacher, I dreamed I was going to take a railroad trip. I just got to the station when I woke up an' found it was 'way past school time."

"Freddy, why are you late?" inquired the teacher, turning to the other boy.

"Please, ma'am," replied the trembling Freddy, "I went to the station to see Tommy off."

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:15, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	○ †	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	‖ 2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	‖ 2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 56	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	9 40	‖ 3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	‖ 3 25	7 09	7 40
Benton	9 56	‖ 3 33	7 19	8 10
Edsons	†10 00	‖ 3 37	† 7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	†10 03	‖ 3 40	† 7 21	8 14
Laubachs	†10 08	‖ 3 45	† 7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	†1010	‖ 3 47	† 7 33	....
Central	10 15	‖ 3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City	10 18	‖ 3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†		‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 35
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	†6 01	†11 00	†4 47	†7 12	....
Laubachs	†6 03	†11 02	†4 48	†7 13	11 50
Coles Creek	†6 12	†11 06	†4 53	†7 22	12 06
Edsons	†6 14	†11 09	†4 56	†7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 20
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	†6 35	†11 29	†5 17	†7 45	13 00
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 09
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 46
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 52
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	8.25	2 16
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 16

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† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop.
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CATARRH
HAY FEVER

A Reliable Remedy
Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST.

Capital $100,000 **Surplus $150,000.**

With the Largest Capital and Surplus in the County, a Strong Directorate, Competent Officers and Every Modern Facility, we solicit Accounts, Large or Small, and Collections on the Most Liberal Terms Consistent with Sound Banking, and Invite YOU to inspect our NEW QUARTERS.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909

Governor Signs Trolley Bills.

Electric Lines May Now Connect With Steam Roads.

Governor Stuart has approved and signed many new laws, among them being the Murphy bill, authorizing and empowering trolley companies to connect their tracks and interchange cars, whether passenger or freight, with those of railroad companies, subject to the approval of local authorities, and limiting the time to ten years.

Other bills of interest signed by the governor are as follows:

The Shield bill, permitting trolley companies to carry all kinds of freight, subject to approval of local authorities, and limiting the time to ten years, and prohibiting the use of steam locomotives on trolley tracks.

Amending the act relating to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements; enforcing the payment of such claims and providing for the distribution of the proceeds.

Providing that the widow of children of any decedent dying outside of this Commonwealth, but whose estate is settled in this Commonwealth, may retain either real or personal property belonging to said estate to the value of $300.

Amending the act authorizing cities to acquire land for park purposes, allowing poor house property to be taken for the same purposes.

Authorizing townships surrounding a city or borough to erect high school buildings and exempting property so acquired from taxation.

Fixing the term of borough treasurers and street commissioners in boroughs of this Commonwealth at three years.

Providing for the collection of moneys due sub-contractors for labor and material furnished in construction of municipal work.

Prohibiting any owner offering for sale or selling any horse which could not be worked in this Commonwealth without violating the laws against cruelty to animals, and giving authority to any agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or policemen or constables to make arrests in such cases.

Requiring gypsies or roaming bands of nomads to take out license to pitch or settle their encampments or carry on any business.

Making a supplement to the act relating to the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions with reference to the care and treatment and control of dependent, neglected and incorrigible children; providing that it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to contribute to the delinquency of any minor to whom the jurisdiction of any juvenile court has attached, or aid and abetting said minor to violate his or her parole.

Increasing the marriage license fee from 50 cents to $1.

Prohibiting foreigners from killing song birds, animal or game with shot guns or rifles, also prohibiting foreigners from carrying guns or rifles, and fixing penalties for the violation thereof.

Validating the incurring of debt or increase of indebtedness of townships of the second class by its supervisors for the purpose of macadamizing roads and highway building.

To prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded drugs, defining the word, "drugs," and providing for the enforcement of this act.

Requiring commissioners of each county to publish annually once a week for four weeks in the month of February a full and accurate statement of all receipts, and expenditures of the preceding year in one or more newspapers.

Regulating the catching, taking and destruction of fish in the Delaware river above Trenton Falls within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, in conformity with the laws of New Jersey and Maryland.

Amending the act relating to the collection of taxes in the several boroughs and townships so as to fix the amount of bond at once more than the amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicates delivered to collectors of taxes.

Amending the act relating to proceedings where goods and chattels have been levied upon, requiring the claimant to furnish a bond of twice the amount of the goods levied upon.

Authorizing a widow to accept real estate in partition, or compete in bidding therefor, and providing the method by which the dower interests of the widow and the principal of the dower fund shall be secured in certain cases.

To continue the existence of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States for an additional term of four years with the same powers, duties and privileges.

Amending the act relating to county rates and levies and township rates so as to require the assessor to specify in his triennial assessment the transfer of real estate, the destruction of buildings and the amount of coal mined therefrom.

Providing for the appointment of viewers in the erection of county bridges to take the place of existing bridges, or changing the location where there is to be an expense greater than provided for.

A number of bills were vetoed by the Governor, among them being the following:

Providing for the creation and regulation of municipal liens and the collection thereof.

Providing that furniture and household goods leased or hired shall not be levied upon or sold on distress or other proceedings for the collection of rent.

Regulating an appeal to the Superior Court from an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace after sentence in nuisance cases.

Granting additional privileges to persons having rights of private roads as far as it relates to mining operations and tramways.

Limiting the right of action against sureties on the bonds of administrators and guardians.

Authorizing cities of the third class to dispose of coal which may be found beneath streams within said municipalities.

Giving the right to a jury to fix the penalty of murder in the first degree at life imprisonment.

Not More Than 40 Trout.

The Jones Fish Bill, framed by the State Sportsmen Association and the sportsmen of Pennsylvania, has been signed by Governor Stuart and is now in effect. The bill prohibits the catching of more than 40 trout in one day and no trout under six inches may be kept and the placing or allowing saw dust, acid, lime, dynamite or any explosive or poison in any stream, river, lake or pond is prohibited.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1909.

The Republican stand patters struck a tartar when they undertook to squelch Senator Dolliver of Iowa. Mr. Dolliver persisted in demanding how an increase of the tariff rates was revision downward. He wanted to know why the consumer was to be taxed inordinately on every article made of wool or cotton, why Senator Aldrich has permitted certain New England manufacturers to make the wool and cotton schedules and a dozen other things which is was impossible for the Republicans to answer frankly and which it greatly embarrassed them to have brought to public attention. Throughout a speech lasting the greater part of two days, Mr. Dolliver kept his temper under the most trying circumstances, answered inuendo with witticism and turned aside the angry shafts of Mr. Aldrich with jests which won for him the sympathy of the Senate and even the applause of the galleries, although applause is forbidden in the Sanate and each time it occurs the presiding officer gravely warns the galleries that if it occurs again he will be obliged to clear them. Senator Aldrich, although hardly daring to charge it outright, plainly intimated that Mr. Dolliver's opposition to the exorbitant schedules which are the Rhode Island Senator's particular pets emanated from the fact that the Iowan was angry because he had not received a place on the Finance Committee and that there was no more worthy reason for his opposition. That any man should have the interests of the ultimate consumers at heart apparently never enters into the calculations of the Rhode Island statesman. Probably the fact that it is generally known that Mr. Dolliver has the sympathies of the President with him in his fight on the exorbitant schedules adds nothing to the comfort of the Rhode Island Senator. The indications all point now to a continuation of the session of Congress until June 15 and possibly later.

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The decision of the Supreme Court in the so called commodities clause of the Railway Rate Bill constitutes another blow at the conconsumer and a victory for the railroads, although the Court upholds the constitutionality of the law. This clause was enacted in order to prevent the outrageous discrimination which the railroads commonly practiced against those who sought to compete with them in any side line in which they are engaged, especially in the production of coal. Many railroads own extensive coal mines. Where this was the case any private owner of a mine was almost certain to receive an offer of a very moderate price for his mine. If he refused to sell he found himself hampered on every side. The railroad simply could not supply him with cars. His shipments got side tracked and his coal arrived so late that he broke his contracts and in some instances he was completely undersold by the railroad which could haul its own coal free. Finally, finding himself on the verge of ruin, the private mine owner would give up the fight and sell his mine to the railroad at its own price.

***

A provision in the commodities clause provided that a railroad not only must not haul its own coal, but it must not haul that of any company in which it was "directly or indirectly interested". The Supreme Court decides that this does not prevent a company from having stock in a corporation which operates a mine and hauling the coal of that corporation. In other words, under the decision, the railroad need only organize a subsidiary to the mine and then own the company. The Attorney General points out that this is a consistent decision as the Courts have always held that owning stock in a company does not constitute a legal interest therein. He says, however, that if the law had provided that holding stock must be regarded as having an interest therein within the meaning of the law, the law would have been effective. President Taft will ask Congress to amend the law. The question naturally arises, therefore, Why did not the men who framed the law and who were lawyers of known ability so word the law as to accomplish its purpose in the first place? They must have known of the former rulings of the Court. Of course no one can answer this question but the fact that the law as adopted was written by Senator Elkins who is not only a lawyer of long experience but who owns the greater part of a railroad which, in turn, own large mines in West Virginia may point the way toward the solution of this intricate problem. It will be interesting to observe the attitude of Senator Elkins toward the amendment which President Taft will urge.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

Congressman McHenry.

The constituents of Representative McHenry, of this Congressional District, irrespective of party connection, have reason to be proud of the record he has made in looking after and supporting their interests, which coincide with the general interests of the country. Convinced that free raw materials are essential to successful manufactures, in his first session he presented a bill, and ably backed it with his voice on the floor of the House, the purport of which was to abolish the tariff tax on lumber, bark, wood pulp, and paper, which would provide untariff raw material for a number of very important industries. But this salutary measure was smothered in committee under orders from the Congressional bosses. At the present session, pursuing the same wise economic policy, Representative McHenry has exerted both his voice and personal influence for the removal of the duty on hides, a measure of general interest, as it would be productive of cheaper shoes for the millions of American people. So greatly is this last effort of Representative McHenry appreciated by an interest that would be favorably affected by it, that he has received a special letter from the Pennsylvania Free Hide League, thanking him for "his fight in behalf of the people of this great country."—*Sunbury Democrat.*

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

Grangers to Meet at State College.

Annual Convention Will Convene on December 21.

It is announced that the next meeting of the Pennsylvania State grange will be held at State College December 21 to 24. The place was selected after the executive committee and William T. Creasy, State master, had made a trip to State College and had been satisfied that the facilities were adequate to accommodate the delegates.

President Edwin E. Sparks, of Pennsylvania State College, sent a special invitation to the grangers to conduct their convention at the college. He pointed out that the annual "Farmers' Week" for the education of the agriculturists of the State would be scheduled during the Christmas vacation period, and the husbandmen would have an opportunity of taking in both events.

The college buildings will be thrown open for the use of the visitors, and the rooms in the new building of the School of Agriculture will be placed at their disposal for sessions. State College feels able to care for the hundreds of grangers, since it found room for the 700 farmers that attended the "Farmers' Week" last year.

Already arrangements are being discussed by the Center county grange, the organization that was in great measure responsible for the selection of State College as the meeting place. All the railroads running into Bellefonte will send their trains on to State College.

Does not Color the Hair

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Stops Falling Hair **An Elegant Dressing**
Destroys Dandruff **Makes Hair Grow**

Ingredients: Sulphur. Glycerin. Quinin. Sodium Chlorid. Capsicum. Sage. Alcohol. Water. Perfume.

A hair preparation made from this formula is harmless, yet possesses positive merit. A hair food, a hair tonic, a hair dressing. Consult your doctor about these hair problems.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices $10 to $35.

Spring Suits Regularly $20 00 $17.50

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray, 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at $12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at $26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted, slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt,

At $6.00 to $14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at $27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect;) lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at $20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heaas, Note Heads, Bill Heaas, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books. Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes,	Shipping Tags
Round Corner Cards,	Manila Tag Board,
Card Board in Sheets, white and colors,	Bond Papers,
Name Cards for all Secret Societies,	Ledger Papers,
Window Cards.	Cover Papers,
	Book Papers.

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.

Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THIS SPRING
Wear Evans' Shoes AND Oxfords

You get style, you get comfort, you get both.

TAN AND SWEDE OXFORDS AND PUMPS

are most popular.

WOMEN'S - $1.00 to $3.50
MEN'S - $2.00 to 6.00

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.

Exclusive Sales Agency
FOR REGAL SHOES.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

More Revenue for Orphanage.

Move to Increase Per Capita Tax to One Cent a Week.

Increased revenue for the Orphans' home near Sunbury and the other similar institutions in the State will be one of the principal subjects to be brought up when representatives of 1160 lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this State will gather at Harrisburg next Sunday, at the sixty-eighth annual session of the Grand lodge of Pennsylvania, for a five days' business meeting.

It is expected that, including the 1200 delegates, there will be 7500 members on hand.

Especially will the session be of importance from a legislative point of view, since the ten year limit in which period the constitution could not be changed, will expire next year, and preliminary legislation in this direction will be started.

An effort will be made on behalf of the four homes of the order to bring the members to a realization of the needs of these institutions. It is understood that an increase in the tax levy will be suggested.

At present, the tax per member is 25 cents per year, and this nets $35,000 for the maintainance of the several homes. One proposition will call for a tax of 1 cent a week which will yield about $75.000 yearly.

Gallery of Life Pictures.

The Gallery of Life Pictures, will be presented in the Columbia Theatre, May 20th, by St. Margaret's Guild, assisted by Mr. Ralph G. Phillips.

The entertainment consists of reproductions of well known pictures down to the minutest detail, with all home talent participating. Young people of town will pose as the subjects, each person being chosen for the part because of similarity of feature and figure. Their apparel will carry out the idea of the artist, and they will be placed within a large frame, upon which the only light visible on the stage will be thrown.

Some of the subjects which will be represented include Gertrude Wickersham's "Blow," "Little Boy," "Mistress Mary," "Little Bo Peep" 'Sunbonnet Babies," and "Maypole Dance," "Soldier's Farewell, "The Old Story," The Harp," "Baroness Von Ritz," "The Elopement," Charlotte Corday's "The Ball" as well as several posters.

Elwell's Orchestra will furnish music.

Cellar Dropped Out.

When Gomer Nicholson of Scranton, had a ton of coal placed in his cellar the other day he naturally thought that it would remain there until it was removed in the natural course of events, pailful after pailful. He was badly mistaken, however, for it returned whence it came, just when or how nobody seems to exactly know. About supper time Friday evening John Garrison, who boards in the Nicholson home went into the cellar for a scuttleful of coal, but much to his surprise could not find the fuel. Securing a light he commenced a search, only to discover that over half of the cellar, to be exact, a space about 11 feet square, had dropped into the mines. With it had gone the ton of coal. Abandoned workings of the old Fairlawn breaker are blamed for the cavein.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health held a meeting on Saturday evening, and was organized as follows: John E. Welliver, president; A. F. McCollum, vice president; Dr. J. E. Shuman, secretary; Dr. C. F. Altmiller, treasurer.

A number of nuisances were reported and action upon the abatement of the same taken.

An inspection of the local dairies will be made in the near future.

Every Woman Will Be Interested.

There has recently been discovered an aromatic, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, called Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At the Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Adderss, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

5-13-4t.

Talked Too Much.

It is said that "talk is cheap," but in the case of John McCarty it came high. He was convicted in court last week for burglary and jail-breaking, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary on the former, sentence being suspended on the latter.

As Sheriff Ent was putting the hand-cuffs on him to return to the jail, McCarthy made a threat that he would get even with the sheriff when he was released. This coming to the ears of Judge Evans, McCarthy was ordered back before the court on Saturday, and another year was added to the sentence. It will now be four years before he will begin to "get even" with the sheriff.

FOR SALE.

The fine property of Col. John G. Freeze, on the corner of Third and Center streets, is for sale. It has a frontage on Third street of 92 feet, and on Center street about 212 feet. The residence contains all modern improvements.

Located in the heart of the town, only a short distance from the businese houses, court house, post office, churches, trolley line, &c., this is a very valuable property either as a home or as a lot for building purposes. Center street is sure to be an important business street before long.

For terms and conditions consult Col. Freeze. tf.

Rev. J. W. Diggles and H. Bruce Clark represented St. Paul's Church at the annual convention of the Episcopal Church for the diocese of Harrisburg, held at Shamokin on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Diggles was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

The public school teachers of Danville have refused to march in the parade with their pupils at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument. The reason for this action is not given. The school board is quite indignant.

Miners Rescued.

Imprisoned by a fall of top rock for 36 hours, Thomas Buscavago and John Master, mine employes at the Morea colliery at Pottsville, were rescued uninjured late last Saturday night by a big force of workmen who had been engaged in the dangerous task of saving them. The men were imprisoned for ten hours before their condition became known and shortly after the work of digging them out began tapping was heard from the inside indicating that at least one of them was alive.

They saved themselves from being crushed to death by improvised props made out of their picks and shovels.

Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder for swollen, tired, hot, smarting feet Sample sent FREE. Also Free Sample of the FOOT-EASE SANITARY CORN-PAD, a new invention. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

5-13-4t.

Boyles Get the Limit.

Hearing Doom Pronounced Man and Woman Collapsed and were Rendered Helpless

James Boyle was sentenced at Mercer, on Monday to life imprisonment in the Western penitentiary at Pittsburg for the kidnapping of "Billy Whitla. Mrs. Boyle received a sentence of twenty-five years, with a fine of $5,000 and the costs of prosecution.

Boyle's counsel stated that in recent periods the extreme penalty for kidnapping in this state was ten years and in view of the fact that the boy had been treated with every consideration and that all care had been taken not to inflict unnecessary mental anguish upon the parents he felt leniency might be asked for with propriety.

Both Boyle and his wife collapsed completely upon hearing their sentences pronounced. When they were started back to the jail from the courtroom Boyle managed to walk with assistance down the stairs, but upon reaching the front door he became limp and unable to stand.

He was lifted into the old-fashioned omnibus, and when placed upon the seat he was left for a moment unsupported and fell nearly out of it before he was caught. He was utterly unable to support himself and had to be held all the way to the jail and carried to his cell.

Mrs. Boyle was in even worse condition. She was unable to walk down the steps from the court house to the street and was carried by the sheriff and Chief of Police Livermore down three flights of stairs to the street. She was lifted into the omnibus and when the jail was reached she was again lifted out by these officers and carried to her cell where she wept bitterly.

After Judge Miller, of counsel for the Boyles, had completed his plea for leniency in behalf of his clients, Judge Williams, the presiding judge, told Boyle to stand up and asked him if he had anything to say. Boyle merely said: "I have not," and shook his head. Judge Williams then addressed the prisoner and told him of the heinousness of the crime of which had he been convicted. The court said:

"Mr. Boyle, the crime of child stealing in ancient times was punishable by death. In Pennsylvania the law is more lenient."

The judge then described the different acts passed by the legislature on kidnapping, bringing it down to the present time. He said: "You took good care of him because he was your prize package. You had to treat him well to get what was demanded.

"Since your arrest we have investigated your record. We find you have been convicted in Mercer county court previously to your arrest for kidnapping. You have been charged with larceny, receiving stolen goods, assault and battery and escape from jail and many other shady transactions. All these have had their influence with this court in making us come to the decision we have reached, that your punishment shall be the maximum sentence, imprisonment for life."

When Mrs. Boyle was asked if she knew any reason why sentence should not be pronounced she answered only: "No, only I didn't do it and I consider the evidence very flimsy."

Mrs. Boyle was pale but without a tremor.

"I think you have had a fair trial," replied Judge Williams. "I do not see how the jury could have returned any other verdict. I believe the evidence clearly shows you planned the kidnapping with James Boyle."

After sentence was passed, Mrs Boyle asked: "May I speak?" She had collected herself by this time and meant to say something worth while. But there was no answer and she sat down.

Later Boyle made a statement implicating a brother of Mrs. Whitla's as the instigator of the crime, but no stock was taken in it.

Army of Tramps.

It is estimated that there is an army of at least 500,000 tramps in the United States. The recent industrial depression added large accessions, Reports from railroad agents throughout the country show that never in history was so large number of tramps met with. A large portion are youths ranging from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. Beginning with a yearning for adventure, about one-half quit the nomadic life and return home or settle down, while the remaining half become genuine hoboes and tend from vagrancy to crime. The tramp question has been an unsolved one for fifty years in America.

Nine Lives Lost.

Pleasure Party at Wilkes-Barre Ends in Drowning.

Nine persons boating on the Susquehanna river at Port Griffith, near Wilkes-Barre, Sunday afternoon, were drowned by the boat upsetting. They are: William Andrews, Port Griffith; Theodore and Thomas Andrews, Frank Marianosky, Adam Strukus, Frank Ganofsky, Mrs. Frank Ganofsky and their two small boys, John and Michael, all of Providence, near Scranton. They had been visiting William Andrews and were all brothers and cousins.

After dinner Andrews suggested a boat ride. They went out, overcrowding a small row boat. As soon as it got in the swift current it shipped water and upset, and all were carried away by the swift current and drowned. No bodies have been recovered.

William Andres had received some rent money from one of the visitors and when drowned had about $200 in his pocket.

The tragedy was witnessed by a small Polish boy. He said that the man who was rowing seemed to dip his oars too deep. This caused the boat to heave to one side and overturn. The occupants were all thrown out of the boat. One of them succeeded in grasping the edge of the boat, but seemed to lose his hold on account of the strong current. Two of the men made desperate attempts to swim to the shore and were within fifty feet of the bank when they, too, sank beneath the surface. The woman and two children disappeared immediately.

There were no other boats on the river at this point and no one nearby to render assistance. The cries of the drowning were heard and many people were attracted to the scene within a few minutes but were too late to make any attempt at rescue.

The State police from West Wyoming, a mile away, were out in a naphtha launch dragging for the bodies within a half hour after the accident occurred.

The river was high and the current was unusually swift, which supports the theory that the bodies have been carried down the stream.

FOR SALE!

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

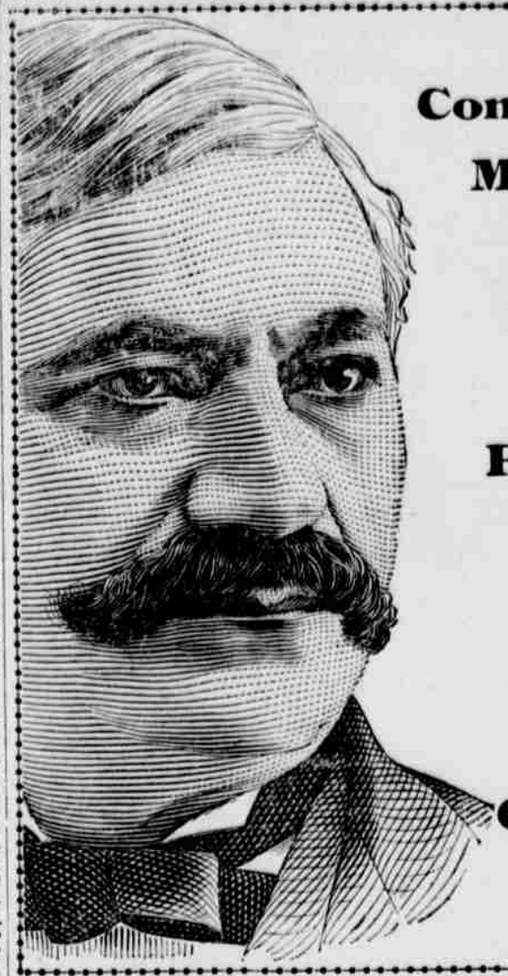
FRAME BARN
AND COW STABLE,
large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room, Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light, and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

HAD CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.



Congressman Meekison Gives Praise To Pe-ru-na For His Relief From Catarrh.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON COMMENDS PE-RU-NA.

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."---David Meekison.

OTHER REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. Jacob L. Davis, Galena, Stone county, Mo., writes: "I have been in bad health for thirty-seven years, and after taking twelve bottles of your Peruna I am cured." Mr. C. N. Peterson, 132 South Main St., Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes: "I cannot tell you how much good Peruna has done me. Constant confinement in my store began to tell on my health, and I felt that I was gradually breaking down. I tried several remedies, but obtained no permanent relief until I took Peruna. I felt better immediately, and five bottles restored me to complete health."

A SINCERE RECOMMENDATION.

Mr. D. C. Prosser, Bravo, Allegan Co., Mich., writes: "Two years ago I was badly afflicted with catarrh of the stomach. I had had a run of typhoid fever, was very depleted. I could find nothing I could eat without causing distress and sour stomach. Finally I came to the conclusion that I had catarrh of the stomach and seeing Peruna advertised, began to take it. It helped me soon, and after taking three or four bottles I was entirely cured of stomach trouble, and can now eat anything."

Provisions of New Fish Law.

Arrests Can Be Made Only When the Law is Actually Violated—The Open Seasons.

Governor Stuart has signed the new fish bill, which does away with some of the exactions of the old law, depriving the fish wardens of much of their arbitrary power. They are no longer permitted to arrest persons merely for "fishing" in any manner whatsoever, unless there is an actual catch of fish contrary to law. Furthermore, all accused persons shall have the right of appeal to court from the decision of a justice of the peace or alderman, and the requirement that a person can fish with only one rod is withdrawn, except as to trout. The new codification of the game laws of the State also was signed.

The main feature of the bill follows: Game fish include all species of the trout and salmon families, and bass. Bait fish include minnows and all forms of kill fishes and stone catfish. All others are classified as food fish.

It shall be unlawful to use any means of taking fish except the following:

For game fish—Rods and lines, or hand line, and for pickerel and yellow perch also with tip-up, and for suckers through the ice with pole and burr hook.

For bait fish—In any manner at any time, except by use of poison or explosives.

For food fish—With rods and lines and hand line at any time of the year, outline or set line, dip net, eel pot or fyke net without wings, a seine or a fish basket. In streams not inhabited by trout, eels, carp, suckers and mullets may be taken by the gig or spear during July, August, September and October.

Trout are in season from April 15th to August 1st; salmon and pike and perch from June 15th to January 1st; and other game fish from June 15th to December 1st.

Eagles Mere Sold.

Eaglesmere, Sullivan Co., owned by the Eaglesmere Land Company, has been purchased by a syndicate composed of Edward Bailey, George W. Reily and J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Captain E. S. Chase, of Eaglesmere, and Representative Edgar R. Kiess, of Hughesville, proprietor of the Forest Inn, Eaglesmere. The price is said to be in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

W. L. Douglas
AND
Packard Shoes

are worn by more men than any other shoes made.

Come in and let us

Fit You With a Pair

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

—o—

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

Real Luck In Love

"I haven't any luck!" cried Kitty, flinging the cards on the piazza table and leading the way to the hammock.

"Not at cards," I suggested, consolingly; "but in love—"

"I don't see it," she remarked, petulantly, disposing her ruffled skirts to the best advantage above her red kid ties.

"And yet," I sighed, settling myself comfortably on the turf at her feet, "you are looking right at—me!"

Kitty smiled and shrugged her shoulders.

"Luck in love, Mr. Curtis," she declared, sweetly, "consists in getting somebody you want."

"Not at all," I objected, serenely lighting my pipe. "It's just the other way."

"What!"

"Getting somebody who wants you," I explained briefly.

"But"—Kitty sat up and gazed at me in astonishment—"anybody can do that!" she exclaimed, scornfully.

"Anybody can become President," I retorted, laconically, "but most of them don't. Luck in love, as in anything else, is merely the result of using common sense in—in the choice of your opportunities."

Kitty sniffed cynically and leaned back in the hammock again.

"But suppose," she objected, looking at me impertinently through lowered lashes, "there isn't any choice in—those."

"There always is the choice," I returned, pulling gently on my pipe, "between marrying some nice, commonplace person who adores you and chasing an ideal, which, even if you attain it, usually turns out to have feet of clay and generally ends by keeping you under those feet. The trouble with most women is that they spend their youth waiting until all the nice men have passed by"—I looked at Kitty accusingly—"in the hope that some impossible Prince Charming will come along and crown them queen of his heart. But the sad part of it is that the Prince Charmings want all the crowns and halos for themselves. Many a woman has married her ideal only to discover that she had tied herself to an egotist, with the theories of a Turk, instead of taking a comfortable everyday man—"

"Who ate with his knife," broke in Kitty scathingly.

"And would wait on her like a slave," I protested.

"And didn't know a Van Dyke from a chromo."

"And would pay for her tailored frocks with glee."

"And used two negatives and a toothpick."

"And would walk the baby at nights and get up on winter mornings to turn on the steam heat and—"

"Oh, well," interrupted Kitty defiantly, "men are just as unreasonable. The average man always imagines he wants some woman who doesn't want him. He will pass by all the nice, cozy, suitable little eyes who would give their eyes for the privilege of adoring him and doing his errands, and mending his socks and making life a downy couch for him, and will spend years in pursuing some elusive creature, whose very distance and indifference constitute her enchantment. But," she added hastily, "I don't blame them. I can't think of anything worse than being married to somebody whom you don't love."

"Try being married to somebody who doesn't love you," I suggested ironically. "It may be hard to have to sit opposite a man with no ideals and a pug nose three times a day at meals; but it's not half so hard as sitting there alone, while your Prince Charming is off amusing himself with somebody else. It may seem appalling to spend all your evenings in the company of somebody who doesn't particularly interest you and whose most brilliant remark is that the weather is fine and that stocks are going up; but it's better than spending your night listening for the key in the lock and the uncertain step on the stair."

Kitty put out one red kid toe and pushed the hammock vigorously.

"You talk," she exclaimed indignantly, "just as if love couldn't be mutual."

"Love," I returned gravely, blowing a wreath of smoke in the air, "is a perfectly balanced scale. When one side goes down the other tips up in proportion. You've merely got to choose which side you'll weigh in on. When it comes to matrimony—whether you prefer giving or taking—"

"And giving," cried Kitty triumphantly, "is the greatest joy of love."

"Yes," I agreed shortly, "in poetry and during the honeymoon. But when it comes down to deciding who is going to get up and make the fire and take the milk off the dumb waiter on cold mornings it's—it's quite different."

"No, I don't see," retorted Kitty promptly. "Why can't two people who marry for love divide the sacrifices and the money and the pleasure equally?"

"Because we aren't built that way, I suppose," I returned sadly. "Matrimony is a bargain, and somebody has to get the bargain. The other must take the leavings and be satisfied."

"And, after all," sighed Kitty, thoughtfully, "it IS an equal division when one gets his ideals and the other gets all the comfort and satisfaction out of the affair."

"Yes," I agreed, "one has his dreams, even if they turn out to be nightmares, and the other has the best of everything on the table. It just depends on what you consider 'luck.' There will always be plenty of fools in the world who will cling to the belief that happiness consists in making a martyr of oneself. Look at the poor little women wearing out their hands and hearts, slaving for big, brutal chaps, who accept their adoration with a yawn and one eye on the newspaper; and at the miserable, overworked men, slaving themselves into nervous prostration to buy frocks and hats for their wives to wear—for other men. It's the folly of the idealist that gives the commonsense people a chance for their luck."

"Yes," sighed Kitty, "but I wish you hadn't told me. You've taken all the glamour off and rubbed off all the gilt and closed up all the gateways to happiness and—"

"What!" I sat up in astonishment.

"Well," said Kitty, pouting, "if you can't be happy without the person you love and can't be happy with him—"

"Be happy with the person who loves you!" I interrupted promptly.

"I can't!" sighed Kitty again, gazing pensively at the horizon.

"I've given you plenty of chances," I said reproachfully.

Kitty sat up so suddenly that the hammock squeaked in protest.

"Do you think," she cried vehemently, "that I'd spend my days sitting at the foot of a throne?"

I puffed my pipe and remained discreetly silent.

"Why don't you marry that Collins girl?" asked Kitty, suddenly leaning forward with inspiration in her eyes.

"Why should I marry her?" I demanded.

"She adores you," said Kitty.

"Humph!"

"Or the red-haired Miss Briggs," went on Kitty enthusiastically, "or Catherine Pelham, or Delia Martin, or Gertie Craig, or—"

"In heaven's name!" I protested, "I don't want any of them."

"But they all want you," declared Kitty sweetly, "and they would all wear out their hearts and hands polishing your halo and lacing your shoes—and—"

"I don't want anybody to lace my shoes," I objected. "I want—"

"You're passing all the nice girls by," persisted Kitty sadly.

"Not all," I protested hopefully.

"And you'll miss your luck in love."

"What!"

"Pursuing an ideal."

I dropped my pipe.

"Oh, well," I said after I had recovered the meerschaum and my composure. "It's different in my—in our case."

"It's always different in 'our' case," sighed Kitty. "But," she added, "if your ideal is—is anything like me—"

"She is," I exclaimed hastily, "exactly like you."

"You'll never have to lace her shoes, nor slave to pay for her hats, nor wait on her, nor be an object of charity, nor—"

"Why not?" I demanded.

"Because," explained Kitty, rising and shaking out her ruffles, "she'll marry her own ideal."

"Kitty!" I cried, "give me a chance—"

"Yes," retorted Kitty sweetly, "I'm going to give you a chance—to marry somebody who adores you."

"What!"

"And who will mend your socks and run your errands and give you the seat nearest the radiator—and bore you to death—"

"Kitty! Kitty!"

"And I wish you luck," finished Kitty, holding out her hand, "in love!"

The Real Cinderella.

Cinderella's real name was Rhodope, and she was a beautiful Egyptian maiden who lived 670 years before the common era, and during the reign of Psammeticus, one of the twelve kings of Egypt.

One day she ventured to go in bathing in a clear stream near her home, and meanwhile left her shoes, which must have been unusually small, lying on the bank. An eagle passing above chanced to catch sight of the little sandals, and, mistaking them for a toothsome tidbit, pounced down and carried off one in his beak.

The bird then unwittingly played the part of fairy godmother, for, flying directly over Memphis, where King Psammeticus was dispensing justice, it let the shoe fall right into the king's lap. Its size, beauty and daintiness immediately attracted the royal eye, and the king, determined upon knowing the wearer of so cunning a shoe, sent throughout all his kingdom in search of the foot that would fit it.

As in the story of Cinderella, the messengers finally discovered Rhodope, fitted the shoe and carried her in triumph to Memphis, where she became the Queen of King Psammeticus.

Afraid It Would Be Missed.

Tommy learned to swim in Huckin's Cove, an arm of the sea. Consequently when he went at his father's invitation, to the swimming-pool of his father's city club he felt cramped somehow and afraid of getting in the way.

After a while that feeling wore off. He began splashing about and doing a few tricks that he thought his father might not know. Suddenly his head and shoulders emerged from the water.

"O daddy," he said, in an anxious whisper, "I've swallowed some of the water! Do you think they'll mind?"

A Distinction.

Prospective Tenant — How many families does this apartment building accommodate?

Truth-loving Landlord—It has room for forty-two.

WILLING TO SERVE.

Judge's Suspicion Justified by Talesman's Confession.

Walter C. Goodson, an attorney of Macon, Mo., attended Circuit Court at Oskaloosa, Ia., one day this week, and noticed some interesting features which differed from the Missouri practice. "On the day of opening of court the Judge lines up the petit jury and asks if there are any members who want to be excused," said Mr. Goodson. "The day I was there every man with one accord began to excuse himself. One said he had just purchased a farm and that he had to start his hands fixing it up. Another said he was a candy salesman and that his house would fire him if he didn't keep on the road. A great big woodsman said he was unable to read and write well and that he wasn't certain he knew enough to be a juror.

"Fully half of the men summoned had one reason or another for them to serve. Later the Judge investigated the excuses and found some of them good and others not so good. Where the excuse was flimsy he made the man stay on.

"One of the lawyers up there told me this story. A lineup of jurymen appeared before a certain Judge just the same as on the day I was there and every man explained that it would mean disaster to him to serve at that term of court—all but a little fellow at the tail end of the line. This man was a hunter and he had lived in a cabin on the creek all his life.

"'You have no excuse to offer?' asked the surprised Judge.

"'No, sir.'

"'Haven't got a sick mother-in-law needing your attention?'

"'No, sir; I ain't married.

"'What about your chop?'

"'Don't raise anything.'

"'No fence to fix up?'

"'Haven't got a fence on the place.'

"'You think you can spare the time to serve on a jury two weeks?'

"'Sure.'

"The Judge sat a while and meditated. Reaching over he whispered to the clerk, who shook his head in perplexity. Then the judge's curiosity got the better of him.

"'You're the only man who's got the time to serve your country as a juryman,' he said. 'Would you mind telling me how it happens?'

"'Sure not,' said the little man promptly. 'I heard you was going to try Jake Billings this term. He shot a dog o' mine once.'"

No Hope for Him.

With the shock of a sudden discovery, Mr. Benson awoke one day to the fact that the hair was growing thin on the top of his head. He looked at himself in a folding mirror, and was horrified to find that there was a bald spot, farther back, as large as a silver dollar, of which nobody had ever told him.

"This will never do!" he said. "I must get that hair back."

He began at once. For several months he used a hair restorative which was highly commended. It did no good.

He tried another, then another, and still another, but all to no purpose. These preparations had cured many persons of incipient baldness according to the testimonials, but none of them had any effect on him. As a last resort, he consulted a specialist.

The specialist treated him for six months. At the end of that time the hair on top of his head was nearly all gone.

"I'll have to hunt up another one," he said.

One morning, while going downtown in a street-car he observed a stout, prosperous-looking gentleman who wore an unmistakable wig on his head.

"Who is that man?" he asked of the passenger sitting next to him.

"Don't you know?" said the other. "That's the rich Colonel Stubbs."

"I've often heard of him. They say he is immensely rich."

"Fifty million dollars."

"Fifty millions!" reflected Mr. Benson. "If there was any earthly cure for baldness, he wouldn't be wearing a wig! I'll give it up."

Knew Their Author.

In the Beecher family the name of Mrs. Stowe was often quoted to the rising generation as one having authority. She was also quoted ad nauseam, it would seem, from a story told by The Woman's Journal. On one occasion a grandniece of Mrs. Stowe became very angry at a playmate, and, stamping her foot, said: "I hate you, and I don't want anything more to do with you, nor your man servant, nor your maid servant, nor your ox, nor your ass." Her mother sternly reproved her, asking her if she knew what she was saying. Little Miss Beecher promptly replied. "Yes, the Ten Commandments." "Well, do you know Who wrote them?" The child, looking disgusted, answered: "Goodness, yes! Aunt Harriet did, I s'pose."

Asking Too Much.

I believe there is a story told of Mark Twain that in youthful days, being sent out by his mother to weed a certain flower bed, and finding more weeds than flowers, he came back in and asked if he might not "flower the weed bed."

Our little Alfred probably has as great an aversion to work as had the youthful Clemens. Admonished to pull some rather large weeds in the back yard, after a faint-hearted lift on one of them, he shouted:

"Mamma, how do you think I'm going to pull these weeds when the whole world is hitched onto them?"

TALK TO MARS AT $10,000,000 A CHAT

Only 35,000,000 Miles Away and Communication Can Be Established by Mirrors

PLANET WILL BE CLOSE SHORTLY

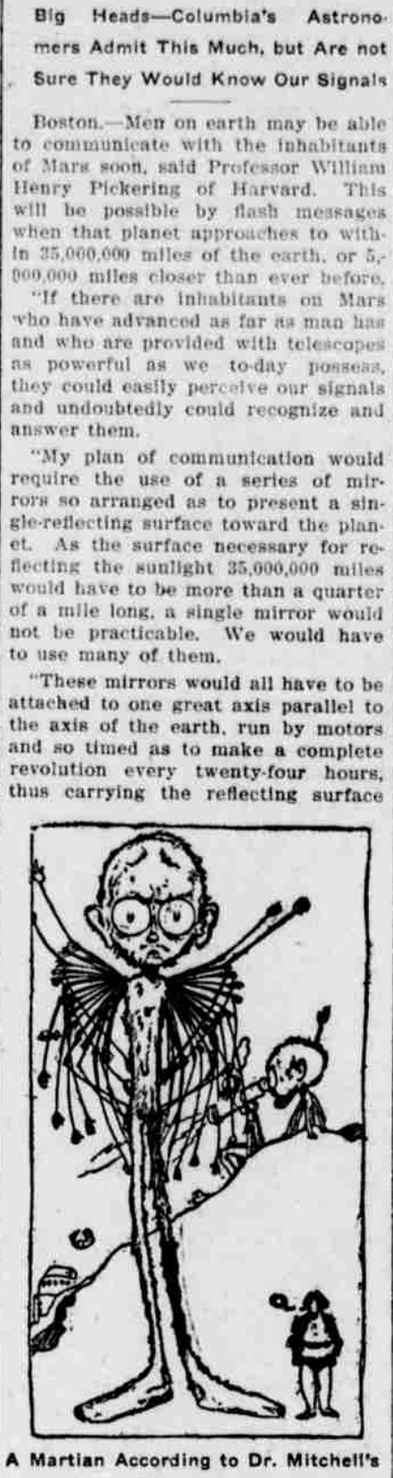
Martians Tall, Thin, Furry and Have Big Heads—Columbia's Astronomers Admit This Much, but Are not Sure They Would Know Our Signals

Boston.—Men on earth may be able to communicate with the inhabitants of Mars soon, said Professor William Henry Pickering of Harvard. This will be possible by flash messages when that planet approaches to within 35,000,000 miles of the earth, or 5,000,000 miles closer than ever before.

"If there are inhabitants on Mars who have advanced as far as man has and who are provided with telescopes as powerful as we to-day possess, they could easily perceive our signals and undoubtedly could recognize and answer them.

"My plan of communication would require the use of a series of mirrors so arranged as to present a single-reflecting surface toward the planet. As the surface necessary for reflecting the sunlight 35,000,000 miles would have to be more than a quarter of a mile long, a single mirror would not be practicable. We would have to use many of them.

"These mirrors would all have to be attached to one great axis parallel to the axis of the earth, run by motors and so timed as to make a complete revolution every twenty-four hours, thus carrying the reflecting surface



A Martian According to Dr. Mitchell's Description.

around with the axis once a day and obviating the necessity of continually readjusting it to allow for the movement of the planets.

"As far as the people of Mars are concerned this reflector would not, of course, be apparent to the naked eye, but through lenses of such magnitude as we have to-day the reflection would be easily discernible and would undoubtedly attract attention at once.

"The best time for transmitting such a reflection would be in the morning, a little after sunrise. The cost of such an undertaikng would be about $10,000,000."

New York City.—When a reporter invaded the astronomical sanctum of Columbia University to learn how star-gazers there regarded Prof. William Henry Pickering's plan for communicating with Mars, Prof. Howard Jacoby, head of the department, and Dr. S. A. Mitchell, his associate, were just bowing out a venerable gentleman who had inquired as to the weight of holes in cheese.

"His problem was little less obtuse than some propounded to us concerning Mars," smiled Prof. Jacoby, "but we are always glad to answer questions, as discussion stimulates interest in astronomy. Now, you ask if we might signal to Mars by projecting a reflected ray of light from a mirror or series of mirrors a quarter of a mile in area. This is scientifically possible, but impractical. Why not wait for the Martians, if there be any, to signal us? Would it not then be time enough to rig up an answering apparatus?"

"Quite the correct idea," agreed Dr. Mitchell.

The professors were asked what a Martian ought to look like.

"Well, to begin with he would be tall and spindle-shanked," replied Dr. Mitchell. "It is a certainty that there are no fat men on Mars. The attraction of gravity is two-thirds less there than here, hence he would grow upward instead of sideways. He would make a great Marathon runner, as the resistance is less. His head would be immense when compared to the diameter of his body and his eyes might be as big as saucers. As I'm creating this Martian I'm going to have him to my own liking.

"Being exceedingly brainy he has probably discovered a way to perpetuate his kind through the incubator process. I don't believe the men are web-footed, but they probably grow a fine crop of fur."

FACTS ABOUT ARSENIC EATERS.

Those Who Make the Drug Are Compelled to Eat It.

"The eating of arsenic," said a toxicologist, or student of poisons, "is common in Styria. The Styrians say that arsenic makes one plump and comely, and gives one strength for great exertions, such as running or mountain-climbing.

"Styria, in Austria, gives the world vast quantities of arsenic; the manufacture of this drug is, indeed, the main Styrian industry. They who make arsenic eat it, as a rule; for they say that only the arsenic eater can withstand the arsenic fumes.

"These makers and eaters of the drug are comely. They have a blooming and clear color. They look much younger than they are.

"The foreman in a certain arsenic factory told me that in his boyhood, when he first came to that plant, he was advised to begin to eat arsenic lest his health suffer from the fumes. He did begin, and his first two or three small doses gave him a sharp pain, like a burn, in the stomach, and this pain was followed by tremendous hunger and a violent, disagreeable excitement. But as his doses increased in frequency and in size, their effect became pleasant. There was no longer pain or excitement; there was a ravenous appetite and a mood of joyous activity wherein the youth could do three men's work.

"This chap, by the time he got to be thirty, was taking four grains of arsenic a day. He looked at thirty with his clear pink and white color, no more than twenty-three. He was robust as a blacksmith. But he said he would die at forty-five or so—said all the Styrian arsenic eaters died at that age.

"The drug is a preservative, and in Styria, when graves are opened, bodies are found to be as fresh six or seven years after interment as on the day they were lowered into the earth.

"The arsenic eater like the opium eater, is a total abstainer. Alcohol in any form is abhorrent to him. If he tries to abandon the drug, his heart weakens, he has fainting fits, he takes to his bed."

Tree a Novel Bell Tower.

Church authorities, like private individuals, have to make the best of circumstances, and the most picturesque feature of a little mission

The Novel Bell Tower.

church in German South Africa is its bell tower. The chapel is of the simplest style of architecture, and nowhere in it was there a place to hang a bell. A bell has conscience-awakening qualities in places not so thickly settled or so given to late hours that its effects are altogether as moral as might be desired, and a near-by tree solved the bell-tower problem. The bell was hung to one of its lower branches, where it swings free when rung, and the rope is tied to the trunk to keep it quiet when not in use. The mission is in Windhut, the chief city of this part of Africa and the seat of the Governor. The fact that a bell hung in the open in this manner is left alone speaks well for the German-South African small boys.

Some Interesting Old Dictionaries.

A curious collection of old dictionaries occupies a top shelf in a Philadelphian's library. These dictionaries derive their interest from the errors they contain. Thus, in the Bailey dictionary of 1674 the word "colibus" is defined as follows:

"Colibus—A humming bird, which makes a noise like a whirlwind, though it is no bigger than a fly; it feeds on dew, has an admirable beauty of feathers, and a scent as sweet as that of musk or ambergris."

The same authority thus describes the loriot, or oriole:

"Loriot—A bird that, being looked upon by one that has yellow jaundice, cures the person and dies itself."

Delpino's dictionary (1703) says of the leopard:

"Llewpard, or leopard—A yellow beast exceedingly swift, subtle and fierce, and of such a sweet savor that it allures other beasts to it, by which means they are caught and devoured."

A Candle Can Burn Outdoors.

This candle shade covers everything—candle, candlestick and all. It is in use in the West Indies—out of doors—and stands about two feet high, with a thick flange top and bottom. Made of clear glass, it sometimes has a small pattern etched in it. The candle burns freely inside the shade, as no direct draught can get at it, and it does not drip. It lasts a long time.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT

Special Correspondent of This Paper Writes Entertainingly to Women

LATEST FROM THE METROPOLIS

A Neat Ladies Shirtwaist Which Can Be Made Very Economically—House Dress that Will Be Found Convenient and Serviceable—Dress for a Little Girl.

One of the most popular designs of the season is shown in the shirtwaist here illustrated. The collar is fastened to the waist with buttons in front. The cuffs are close to the wrist and

Ladies' Shirt Waist.

button like the collar. Stitching and folded silk rectangles, in which the button holes are made, form the only decoration.

For house wear a dress like this has many advantages and can be worn over a waist and skirt. It is made in one piece and buttons all the way down the side front and has a fold of the same material on the bottom which extends all the way around ex

A Pretty House Dress.

cept on the front panel. A Duchess yoke, edged with a band the width of the fold on the skirt, adds simplicity to this dainty house dress. The sleeves here shown are full length and finished off with a straight cuff; can be made elbow length if desired.

This is one of the prettiest little dresses of the season. The yoke and sleeves are made of sage green cash

Dress for a Little Girl.

mere, braided with black soutache. The dress itself is navy blue flannel, trimmed with black braid. The fronts lap over and fasten with one large gilt button.—JULES THEROW.

The simplest and best lotion for freckles is: The juice of one lemon, teaspoonful of powdered borax and one of sugar. It may be applied two or three times a day.

Saturday Night Talks

By Rev. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

RELIGION AND CHRISTIANITY

International Bible Lesson for May 16, '09—(Acts 14: 1-28).

Religion and Christianity are not synonymous terms. People can have religion without being Christians. There is any amount of religion in heathen lands. It is only in so-called Christian lands that people can be found who are neither religious nor Christian. The missionary who goes to heathen lands to preach the gospel, does not have to teach those darkened minds the idea of worship. In that particular they are all ready for him. The objects of religious adoration are among the most conspicuous things.

Heathen Worship.

Those lands are full of temples, altars, sacrifices, priests, devotees. One of the first things a heathen mother teaches her child is to pray. Every home has its idol god, every trade and profession its patron divinity. They have religion enough in all conscience, but their religion is the product of superstition, of fear, of lust, of murder, earthly, sensual, devilish. Natural religion everywhere teaches men that they are sinners and that some rite, sacrifice or service is needed to propitiate an outraged divinity.

More Gods Than Men.

Greek and Roman mythology, the Epic of Homer, which was the Greek's Bible, reveals to us the heathen misinterpretation. As we read these pages we see gods and men, not quite in equal numbers, mingling in the fray, and sweeping in bloody combat about the walls of fated Troy. In that ancient world each fountain had its nymph; each brook its naiad; each wood its dryad; each wind had its presiding god, and a deity was at the beginning and end of diversified human experience. The sea was heaved by them, the earth teemed with them, the air swarmed with them. The universe, as they knew it, was believed to be filled with deities, inferior and superior: and every natural occurrence which they could not explain was supposed to be a direct interference of the gods. Vast amount of religion, but no Christianity.

When the apostle Paul was on his first missionary journey he came into contact with this phase of natural religion at the city of Lystra. Having performed a miracle in the healing of a cripple there the priests and the people straightway jumped at the conclusion that he was a divine being in the guise of a man. They surmised that Barnabas, on account of his personal appearance was Jupiter himself, and that Paul was Mercury, because he was the chief speaker. And therefore, before the apostles knew what was on foot the altar of sacrifice was prepared, the garlands were woven and the oxen were being led out to sacrifice. They said, "The gods have come down to us in the likeness of men."

Become Like Their Gods.

But the character of their religion was speedily shown up. For the moment they discovered their ludicrous mistake they turned upon the men they were just about to worship, and permitted their Jewish enemies to stone Paul to death. The extremely pious worshippers of Jupiter one moment, became a riotous, murderous lynching party the next. It was garlands of roses at first; it was the stones of the highway, maledictions and curses the next. Religion, natural religion stretches out its hands in the darkness, feeling after God, but it has no answer for the soul's cry for help, it has no transforming power over the soul. They become like the gods they worship.

But Paul was not the first, nor the last man, to realize the shifting nature of public opinion. Many a preacher knows what it is to be fawned upon at first and scratched later on. Nothing is too good for him at his coming; nothing is too harsh for him at his going. In one sermon he can make life-long enemies. In one transaction he can accumulate a stock of animosity that is exhaustless. Men who refuse to wear the world's garlands, must expect to feel the world's cruelties.

Public Opinion Weathervane.

Public opinion is like a weathervane which whirls about whichever way the wind blows, and has no other property than to point out its direction. Such considerations should cause us to properly estimate its value. No man should be puffed up when garlands are woven for his brow, and no man should complain when he is made the target of abuse. Paul had not the least idea that he had any godlike qualities when they said he was certainly Mercury, the spokesman of Jupiter and he had no words of harsh vituperation when they said he was a fraud, an imposter, and dragged his mangled body through the streets.

We shall all get along better in this life, if we put the world in its proper place, neither puffed up with its flattery, nor depressed with its power. If we keep on good terms with the Creator and our own hearts, we need not fear the effect either of adulation or condemnation. Let the wind blow high or low, let it be a warm, south summer zephyr, or a midwinter blizzard, it is all the same. There are none of us yet who are either gods or demons.

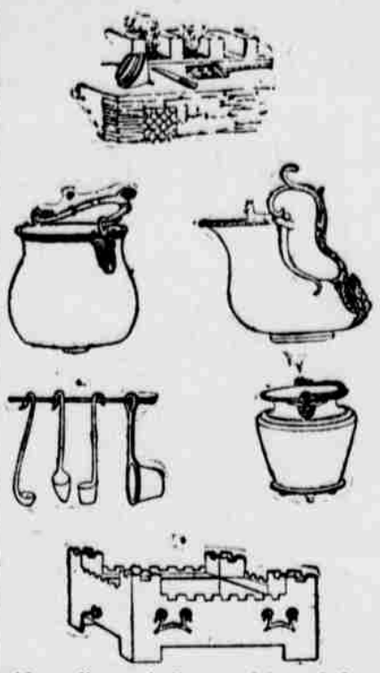
Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

A ROMAN WOMAN'S KITCHEN.

What the Housewives of Ancient Days Cooked With.

No. 1. Kitchen Stove in the house of Pansa, at Pompeii, much like those now used in rural France, Spain and Spanish America; a knife, a strainer, and a kind of frying-pan with four cavities, probably intended to cook eggs. No. 2. Bronze Stock-Pot, to hang over the fire. No. 3. Similar Stock-Pot of another shape, for boiling. No. 4. Ladles of various forms, for dipping liquors from larger vessels. No. 5. An ancient Brazier. The



side walls are hollow, and intended to contain water; the four turrets are provided with movable lids; at the side is a cock to draw off the water. The center was filled with lighted charcoal. By placing a tripod, or trivet, above it, many processes of cooking, such as boiling, stewing, or frying, were performed.

CONFLICTING RULES FOR INFANCY

Treat the baby as a tropical plant, advises one authority, and do not try to toughen him by taking him out every day. Thirty-five degrees is cold enough for a child under two years. Never take him out when the atmosphere is dark and rainy, and keep him in the sunshine and out of the wind as much as possible. Protect the eyes from the sun always with a dark umbrella.

Take him out every day, says another highly qualified expert. Never mind how hard it rains or blows or snows. Get as quiet a street as you can find; or use a sheltered piazza, if you have it,—but give the baby eight hours of out-door air every day.

Tie a veil over his face, says one. Don't tie a veil over his face, says another.

It is lucky that we do not have to obey every direction that we see.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The Spirit of 1909.

Women As Farmers.

In 1870 there were 373,332 women agricultural laborers in this country. In 1900 there were 663,209. Women still do some hard work. But the gain in the number of women agricultural laborers, after all, was only seventy-seven per cent.

Compare it with the gain in the number of women "Farmers, Planters and Overseers." In 1870 there were 22,681. In 1900 there were 307,706. It was a gain of 1,256 per cent. In other words, while the women laborers, the subordinates, failed to double their numbers during the period from 1870 to 1900, the women "Farmers, Planters and Overseers," the persons in authority, doubled their numbers more than six times over.

Cleaning Gloves.

In cleaning gloves in naphtha it is better to immerse them instead of dabbing them with a cloth. Rinse them thoroughly in clean naphtha, hang in the air to dry and they will look quite as well as though they had just come from the cleaners and with less trouble than sending them there.

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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909.

Weekly Press News Letter.

On Timely Topics of Plant Pests.

From the Division of Economic Zoology-Department of Agriculture. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1909. No. 1.

TREATMENT OF SEED POTATOES TO PREVENT SCAB.

The subject of the treatment of seed potatoes to prevent scab was brought to the attention of the Division of Economic Zoology of the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania by Mr. R. J. Belt of Wellsville, York Co., Pa., Treasurer of the Wells Whip Company. Mr. Belt treated his potatoes with bichloride of murcury, having dissolved two ounces of corrosive sublimate in 15 gallons of water. Three times this quantity of the mixture was used on 40 bushels of potatoes.

State Zoologist H. A. Surface replied that he prefers formalin to corrosive sublimate for scab treatment. This is because the formalin, or formaldehyde, dissolves immediately in water, it being a liquid itself when in the commercial form, and it does not corrode any material by coming in contact with and drying upon it as the corrosive sublimate might do. After having killed the disease germs it evaporates and is gone, so that no evil after-effects can come from it. It is quickly and easily prepared, and its action upon one's hand will not be anywhere near as serious as the corrosive sublimate solution.

To prepare the mixture put 30 gallons of water into a barrel, to which add one pint of the formalin solution. This about equals one-half ounce to a gallon. This may appear weak, but it is strong enough to destroy the scab germs. Put the potatoes in bagf, and the bags into barrels, and pour enough of the foregoing solution of formalin and water into the barrel to cover the bags, and let stand for an hour. After that take the potatoes out of the bags and let them drain. Other potatoes can be put in the bags and immersed for the treatment. The liquid can be used again and again as long as any remains. It should be kept covered to prevent escape of the fumes or evaporation, and it would be well to strengthen it occasionally by adding a little more of the solution. The potatoes can be treated either before or after cutting, but if they are not to be planted soon, dipping before cutting is best. They can be dried in crates or in barrels, or spread on the barn floor, after the same has been swept completely and scrubbed with a solution of the formalin or bichloride, whichever is being used.

DO NOT SPRAY BLOSSOMS.

The owners of fruit trees who intend spraying their trees to prevent diseases and kill the codling moth larva are advised by Prof. Surface of the Division of Economic Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture not to spray the blossoms, but to wait until after the petals have dropped, or more than three-fourths are blown. Injury will be caused to the blossoms if they are sprayed when open, but the spraying should not be delayed after the blossoms have fallen. To secure the best results the spray must be applied within six days after the blossoms fall, and a second spraying should be done ten days or two weeks after the first application to prove effectual.

The following are the objections to spraying tree when in bloom:

1. There is no definite pest for which the spray is applicable at that time, and each spraying should be for something definite.

2. The very young fruit is liable to be injured by the spray liquid falling upon it at this time. Spraying when in bloom is a very sure way of thinning the fruit crop, but it is very unscientific and unsatisfactory.

3. Spraying blossoms with poison results in the destruction of bees. Bees are necessary for fertilization and setting of the fruit.

4. The delay of only a short time, or until just after the blossoms fall, give the proper time for spraying for the codling moth and for plant diseases and does not result in the destruction of fruit or bees. The proper spraying material is the Bordeaux Mixture to which an arsenical poison such as Paris green or arsenate of lead is added. There are two spraying strengths for this liquid according to the hardiness of the tree or plant to be sprayed. Spray the apple, pear, quince and potato with the strong formula which calls for 3 lbs bluestone and 4 lbs. of quick lime in 50 gallons of water, with one or two lbs, of arsenate of lead added to this. If Paris green is used, instead of the arsenate of lead ½ lb. should be used to each 50 gallons.

The weak formula calls for one-half of the above quantities of bluestone, lime and arsenate of lead in 50 gallons of water. This is used on peach and plum trees on account of their tender bark, and on similar delicate plants. Peach and plum trees do not need to be sprayed immediately after blossoming, but these and the grapes should be sprayed for wormy fruit, making the application after the fruit reaches the size of buckshot.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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Democratic State Committee.

Date of State Convention Referred to Central Committee.

The Democratic State Executive Committee at a meeting on Tuesday afternoon decided to refer to the Central Committee the selection of a date for this year's State convention. The State Central Committee will meet for this purpose July 1. It is probable that a date in the latter part of August will be selected for the convention.

State Chairman Arthur G. Dewalt of Allentown, presided at Tuesday's meeting. Other members present were: Chas. P. Donnelly, of Philadelphia; William J. Brennan, of Pittsburg; Dr. J. C. Amig, of Lewistown, and John F. Ancona, of Reading. Messrs. Brennan and Dewalt were appointed as a sub committee to pass upon changes in the rule of various county committees.

Attorneys Reprimanded.

Because no cases were ready for trial at the openining of court on Monday morning, Judge Evans stated that if such a thing occurred again he would continue the cases, and discharge the jurors.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice: Mr. Chas. Appleman, Mrs. Mary Keiner; Cards: Mr. Jerry C. Lord, (3), Mrs. Letha Rhone, Miss Hannah Rutan (2).

WANTED—Trustworthy man or woman in each county to advertise, receive orders and manage business for New York Mail Order House. $18.00 weekly; position permanent; no investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Spare time valuable. Enclose self addresed envelope for full particulars. ADDRESS, CLARKE CO., Wholasale Dept., 103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK. 5-13-10t.

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Holidays.

Pennsylvania is now well provided with holidays. With the recent addition of Columbus day, the legal holidays in the Keystone state now number 12, being New Year's day, Lincoln's birthday, spring election day, Washington's birthday, Good Friday, Memorial day, Independence day, Labor day, Columbus day, fall election day, Thanksgiving and Chrismas. This gives the workingman and others the opportuuity for a little relaxation on an average of once a month, and there seems no reason why the people will not be the better for it.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

EXILES OF THE NORTH.

White Men Along Cumberland Sound Where News Is Two Years Old.

Probably the last white man to hear of the death of Pope Leo will be the Rev. James Peck, an Anglican missionary laboring among the Esquimaux in Cumberland Sound, an inlet on the vast unexplored area north of Hudson Bay. He did not learn of the death of Queen Victoria for eighteen months after its occurrence, when a storm tossed whaler entered the region and imparted to him the news in July 1902. This devoted cleric has established himself in that far-off country in order to bring to the pagan Esquimaus the blessings of the Christian faith; but the extreme to which man will go in the pursuit of wealth are illustrated by the fact that there are two whaling stations in the same region, the principals of which, a German and a Scotchman, have been thirty and twenty-seven years there respectively, without once leaving.

Cumberland Sound is 250 miles north of Hudson Strait, and is one of the most desolate, cheerless regions in the world. Two whaling stations are established there, at Kekkerton and Blackhead, and the fishing is done by the Esquimaus. These, through intercourse with civilized men and the use of civilized weapons, have quite lost their native art of killing the leviathans with the primitive harpoons of bone and flint which their ancestors hurled with stout arms from sealskin kayaks, tiring out the great creatures by inflated skin buoys attached to ropes of walrus hide.

Instead, the Esquimaus of to-day pursue the hunt after the civilized fashion—in stout wooden boats, with steel harpoons and lines of hemp—and the industry pays chiefly because such labor is so cheap, being paid for in goods and necessaries of life. As has been the experience with aboriginal races elsewhere, the Esquimau can no longer return to his primitive condition of existence. He would certainly starve if he did, and, therefore, he must rely on the white man, to whom he becomes a dependent—a slave, indeed, in all but the name.

At Kekkerton the factor is a Mr. Mulch, a Scotchman, who for twenty-seven years has remained wedded to his solitary existence. The Blackhead station is controlled by Mr. Sheridan, a German, who has been thirty years there. Both have amassed considerable wealth, but evince no inclination to return to the outer world, with all the marvels of science and art which have marked the advancement of the last generation. Every two years a whaling steamer from Scotland visits them, bringing supplies for them and their Esquimau followers and removing the stocks of whale oil, whalebone, hides, ivory and other articles of trade accumulated in the meantime.

With these self-exiled settlers money has no meaning. Everything is done by barter; every service paid for with a fragment of iron or a pound of biscuit. The profits of the venture go to the credit of their accounts in Aberdeen, where the products are marketed, and, possibly, when beyond their labor, these two recluses may make their way back to civilization to mourn the lost advantages they are now too old to enjoy.

They live in frame houses, the only ones besides the clergyman's in that northern land. They fare on canned foods, eked out with venison from the musk ox of the interior or steak from the whales captured, a by no means unappetizing dish. But they are not averse to the raw seal, bear and walrus which Esquimaus affect for no man can maitain his strength more than a season or two in that latitude without consuming large quantities of raw fat meat.—Montreal Star.

The Power of a Crowd.

A French writer, whose book on "The Crowd" should be read by every thoughtful American, has pointed out the danger, in these times, of free public expression, that may come from the crowd, or the mob, misled, as it too commonly is, by any silver-tongued blatherskite, or self-seeking demagogue, who may, for the time being, command attention. With the extension of the right of suffrage, public opinion can make its power felt at the polls, by the election of those who represent it. If the public mind can be inflamed by glib-tongued orators against any class of the community, and if a muck-raking press, which always seeks to follow, rather than to lead, aids in stirring up a disturbance, it is easy to understand how the most violent, inequitable, and unjust laws can be passed, to injure certain interests, and even certain individuals. The anti-trust craze has gone to such length in some of our States, notably in Texas, that no busines has been left unmolested, yet, in these very States, and notably in Texas, combinations of cotton growers, organizations of labor agreements by farmers, to regulate and control the prices of commodities and of labor, have not been disturbed.—Gasper in Leslie's Weekly.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the Sheriff's Office at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 5th, 1909,

at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate:

TRACT NO. ONE:—All that piece, parcel and tract of land situate in Scott Township, Columbia County, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

Beginning at stone corner, in the public road, leading from Espy to Light-street; thence south in said road nine degrees east fifty-six perches to a stone corner in said road; thence by land of Sarah Snyder south twenty-nine and one-fourth degrees, east, forty nine and nine tenths perches to a stone corner; thence south sixty and three-fourths degrees west, six perches to a stone corner; thence south twenty-nine degrees and one-fourth east, thirty-three perches to a stone corner; thence by land of C. W. Kline south seventy-seven and one-half degrees east, seventy-six and six-tenths rods to a stone, formerly pine corner; thence north seventy-six degrees east, eighty-one and five-tenths rods to a stone corner in the public road, leading from Espy to residence of Ellis Ringrose; thence by centre of said road and land of said Ellis Ringrose, north twenty-nine and three-fourths degrees west, one hundred and sixty-four and four-tenths rods to a stone corner; thence north seventy-six degrees east, forty-three and nine-tenths rods to a stone corner; thence north twelve and one-fourth degrees west, nine and nine-tenths rods to a stone corner in the public road leading from the residence of Joseph Heckman to Wm. J. Hidlay's; thence in centre of said road and land of Wm. J. Hidlay, south seventy-seven and one-fourth degrees west, one hundred and sixty and eight-tenths perches to a stone corner in the public road, the place of beginning, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES AND TWENTY-FIVE PERCHES

of land, being a farm in good state of cultivation, upon which is erected a

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

bank barn and out buildings, fruit trees and running water. A ridge of limestone suitable for a quarry is also upon the premises.

TRACT NO. TWO:—All that piece parcel and tract of land situate in the village of Espy, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

Beginning at the corner of Market and Second Streets, on the westerly side of Market Street; thence westwardly along Second Street eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot of Ebenezer Case "No. 54," thence southwardly along line of said lot one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to an alley; thence along said alley eastwardly eighty-two and one-half feet to Market Street aforesaid, thence northwardly along said Street, one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to Second Street, the place of beginning, improved with a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN,

out buildings and fruit trees.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of George B. Markle, Trustee, vs. C. L. Pohe, Administrator of Wm. C. Robinson, deceased, Laura Robinson, and Charles Schug, Terre-Tenant, and to be sold as the property of Wm. C. Robinson, deceased.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

J. Q. Creveling, Attorney.

IN RE APPLICATION OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE FOR AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER AND CHANGE OF NAME.

Notice is hereby given that a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County on the 12th day of May, A. D., 1909, by the Bloomsburg Literary Institute to make the following amendments to its charter, to-wit;—

Amending the name, style and title of the corporation from "The Bloomsburg Literary Institute" to the "Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School of the Sixth District"; increasing the number of trustees from nine to eighteen; changing the time of the Annual Stockholders Meeting from the first Saturday to first Monday in May; designating the officers of the corporation as President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer; the manenr and mode of election and appointment of trustees; increasing the quorum of the Board of Trustees from five to seven; fixing the capital stock at $39,490.00, divided into 1997 shares, prohibiting dividends upon the capital stock of the corporation and enlarging the purposes and scope of the institution; whereupon the following Interlocutory Decree was entered, to-wit:—

And now May 12th, 1909, the foregoing petition having been presented and read, and it appearing to the Court that due notice of this application and these proceedings were given to the Auditor General, on the 5th day of May 1909, and the court upon consideration thereof being of the opinion that the said amendments and change of name of said corporation will be lawful, beneficial, and not injurious to the community and not in conflict with the requirements of the Constitution or the laws of the Commonwealth, it is therefore ordered that said petition or writing be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the court, and notice thereof be inserted in two newspapers printed in said county, for three weeks, setting forth that said application has been made, and that a final decree will be made on the 14th day of June, 1909, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in conformity with the prayer of the petition, unless sufficient reason be shown why the same should not be done.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, per N. U. Funk, Solicitor.

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